



The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

for RETAILER - WHOLESALER - MANUFACTURER

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APRIL 12, 1941

Annual Subscription (with
Diary) 25/- Single Copies 9d.

THE TREATMENT OF INFECTION IN WOUNDS BY SULPHONAMIDES

Oral Administration and Topical Application

Great attention has recently been attached to a form of topical sulphonamide therapy in which a relatively large amount of the compound is placed inside a wound and allowed to remain there.

The clinical and experimental data available on the subject is at present inadequate for the proper evaluation of sulphonamide implantation, but articles already published in the medical press clearly show that it is not a procedure which can be dismissed without further consideration.

We have prepared a memorandum summarising the data at present available on the subject and presenting a critical review of the position. We will be pleased to send a copy to you on request.

DAGENAN—M & B 693, *THIAZAMIDE, & SULPHANILAMIDE (MAY & BAKER) are now available in powder form for implantation. The container of 15 grammes is considered to be the most suitable for topical therapy.

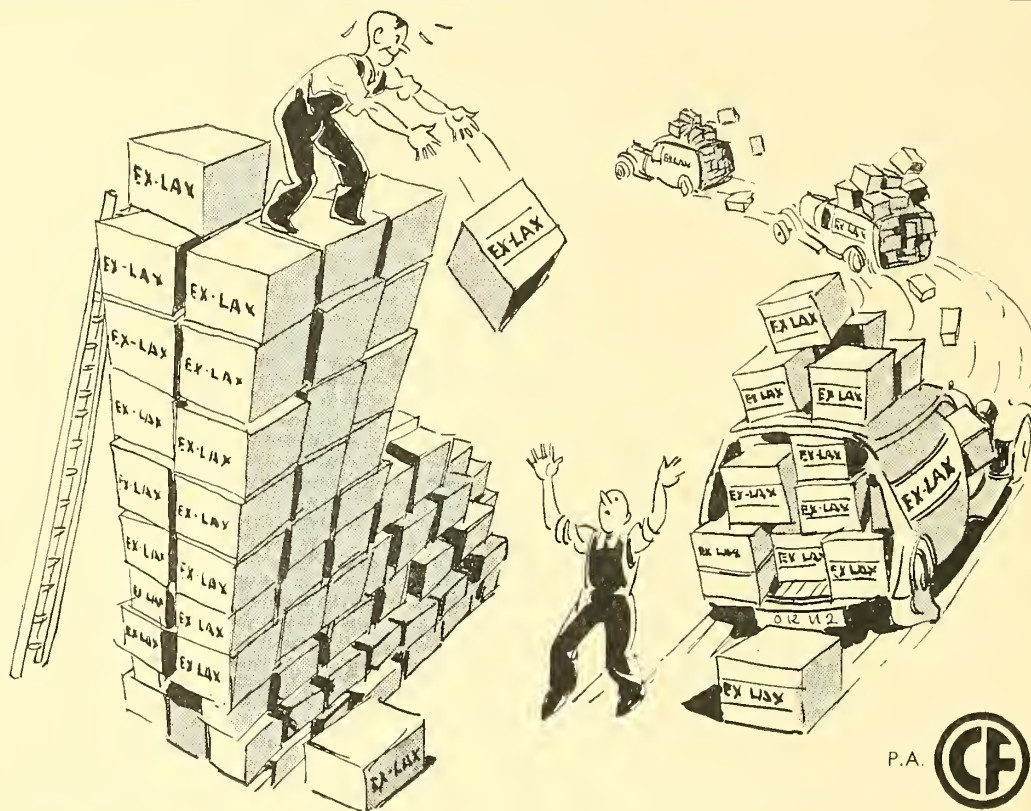


SUPPLIES :

DAGENAN—M & B 693 (SULPHAPYRIDINE) CONTAINERS of . 15 grammes 5s. 0d.
THIAZAMIDE (SULPHATHIAZOLE) CONTAINERS of . 15 grammes 6s. 6d.
SULPHANILAMIDE (MAY & BAKER) CONTAINERS of 6 x 15 grammes 7s. 0d.

*TRADE MARK

PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES (MAY & BAKER) LTD.,
DAGENHAM



P.A.  T.A.

THERE IS NOW NO SHORTAGE

OF



We offer apologies to those of our Customers who have found difficulty recently in obtaining certain sizes of 'Ex Lax.' An unexpected heavy demand, and circumstances beyond our control, were responsible. We have now set the matter right, and your Wholesaler holds ample stocks of all sizes. Moreover, he is authorised to give you up to 14½ to the Dozen on Bonus Parcels.

EX-LAX LIMITED, SLOUGH, BUCKS

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and
Erasmic

BECOME

Atkinson & Erasmic Limited



J. & E. ATKINSON LTD.



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PROPRIETARY PERFUMES LTD.



The decision to unite these famous firms under the new title of "Atkinson & Erasmic Limited" has been taken to overcome difficulties due to wartime conditions and restrictions, and will hold good for the duration of the war only.

The new company, at its Warrington address, will continue that service which you have come to expect from Atkinsons and Erasmic during their many years of separate existence.

Will you kindly address all accounts and correspondence to the new company :

ATKINSON & ERASMIC LIMITED, WARRINGTON

Telephone : WARRINGTON 800

Telegrams : ERASMIC, WARRINGTON

Hats off to a Nation of Shopkeepers

NAPOLEON sneered when he called us a Nation of Shopkeepers—and lived to regret it. The men who stand behind the guns have a dangerous, dramatic, exciting part to play, but let it not be forgotten that the Shopkeepers of Britain are serving to make an end of Hitler too. Their part is not spectacular or dramatic; it is often thankless, always difficult, but necessary to victory—for the very reduction of their trade means more war factories and more munitions.

It's not easy to watch trade fall, without complaining, even when you know that machines once turning to serve civilians must now serve khaki and blue.* It requires a high degree of public spirit and understanding to cope with the ceaseless worry of eking out dwindling supplies, even when you know that instead of filling shelves the factories are filling shells—and equipping those who fire them. It takes a good deal of tact and patience to explain to difficult customers just why they can't have six of a thing when you know that for the good of the nation, themselves and yourself, they can't have even two. But the shopkeepers of Britain are doing these things every day, and doing them well—Hitler, like Napoleon, will live to regret it.

**This is not an idle phrase. An actual example may be quoted of a factory, previously engaged on civilian work, which recently turned out 5,000,000 blouses and 6,000,000 pairs of trousers for serge battledress.*

ISSUED BY
THE BOARD OF TRADE

STOCK UP *Now* FOR BIG HALIBUT OIL SALES



FURTHER FOOD RESTRICTIONS CREATE
BIGGER DEMAND
THAN EVER BEFORE



INCREASED rationing (such as the limitation of courses in restaurants, etc.) together with shortage of eggs, cheese, fish and other unofficially rationed foods, is resulting in a curtailment of essential vitamins. There is an urgent need for new, unrestricted sources of these essential Vitamins, and more people than ever are turning to Crookes' Halibut Oil, one of the richest sources of the natural Vitamins A and D. Crookes' Halibut Oil is 80 times richer in Vitamin A and 30 times richer in Vitamin D than 'B.P.' cod liver oil. Tell your customers about it—modern housewives understand Vitamins and their importance in maintaining family health.

EXTRA 2½% BONUS

CROOKES' WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATE EXTRA BONUS SCHEME

An extra bonus of 2½% — payable in National Savings Certificates — is now available to chemists who are supporters of the Chemists Friends Movement and who hold or will buy at least one Certificate. Write to us for details.

LARGE NATIONAL ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN HAS BUILT SALES FOR YOU

We have launched a big national advertising campaign emphasising the need for vitamins to counterbalance the effects of rationing. Our advertisements have shown how the vitamins in Crookes' Halibut Oil take the place of the vitamins in rationed foods. Study our bonus terms and let us have your order now.

CROOKES' BONUS TERMS

Offered in return for displays

ORDER	DISCOUNT	BONUS
6 doz.	25% and 10%	2 per doz.
3 doz.	25% and 10%	1 per doz.
1 doz.	ORDINARY	1 per doz.

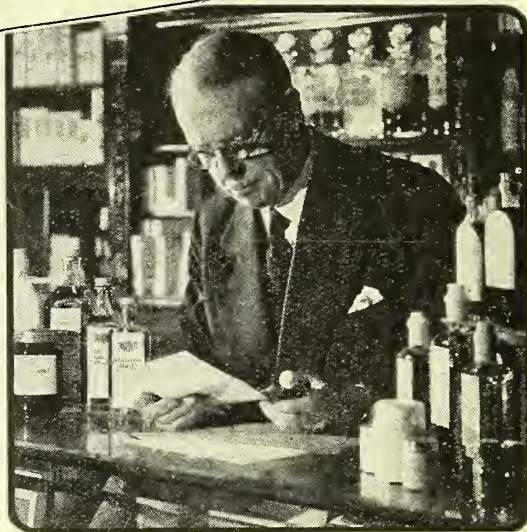
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Telephone: Willesden 6313 (5 lines)

Telegrams: Collosols, Harles, London

DON'T BLAME THE SHOPKEEPER



How the chemist has helped us 'go to it'

WITH hasty snacks and work at all hours it's no wonder some of us need a little mild doctoring now and then. All this stress and strain means even more stress and strain for the chemist. He is the doctor's Head Assistant, an unpaid Health Warden, and a walking encyclopaedia all in one. But in addition to all this he runs a shop, and nearly all his supplies (from ob-

scure drugs to such household favourites as Cadbury's Bourn-vita) are heavily cut down. He has a hard job to satisfy everyone, to act as a front-line guardian of the nation's health and manage one of the most difficult businesses in the world.

So Cadburys want you to join them in just saying 'THANK YOU' to the chemist.

REPRINT
FROM
PRESS
ADV'T.

ISSUED BY

CADBURY'S

AS A TRIBUTE TO THE GOOD WORK BEING DONE BY BRITISH RETAILERS

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MOORLAND'S
mean more sales in
1941



Don't lose the opportunity of Quick Sales and Big Profits from ever-increasing public demand. Get YOUR share by increasing your Moorland displays. National advertising and public recommendation will do the rest.

Sell on merit — merit selling

MOORLAND
 BRAND
INDIGESTION TABLETS

W. B. CARTWRIGHT LTD., RAWDON, LEEDS

New RENDELLS PRODUCTS

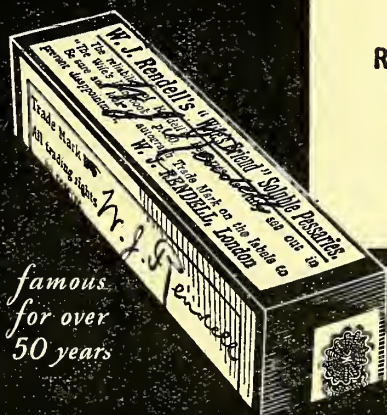


SILATEX A modern sanitary towel that meets every hygienic need. Fully shaped giving the maximum comfort combined with efficiency.

SANTRON A new germicide, combining high antiseptic properties with amazing low toxicity—co-efficient of 5.5 in Rideal-Walker Test, yet non-corrosive and non-irritant. Booklet available.

MENSINOLE A reliable analgesic for use in migraine, neuralgic and muscular aches, and more particularly to relieve the pain associated with menstrual disturbance. Also valuable as an antipyretic in febrile temperature.

RENDELLS new products are prepared to the same high standard which has always been associated with their original and world famous preparation.



famous
for over
50 years

TRADE MARK
W. J. Rendell

PIONEERS IN DOMESTIC HYGIENE

W. J. RENDELL, HARDWICK HOUSE, 161-5 ROSEBERY AVENUE, LONDON, E.C.1



Spring in the Air . . .

SULPHUR TABLETS

(delightfully flavoured)

Orange, Lime or Raspberry flavouring

BY WEIGHT

7 lbs. at 1/6 per lb.

14 lbs. at 1/5½ „

28 lbs. at 1/5 „

PLUS PURCHASE TAX 16½%

150 2-oz. cartons free with each 28-lbs. order

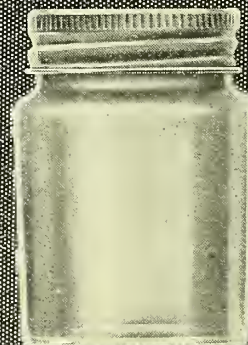
Prices, etc., subject to market fluctuations and materials being available

ARTHUR H. COX & CO. LTD. (EST. 1839) BRIGHTON

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS — ESTABLISHED OVER A CENTURY



"National" Service



WHITE FLINT GLASS CONTAINERS
OF EXCELLENT QUALITY BACKED UP
BY FIRST CLASS SERVICE

WHOLESALE ONLY

SEND PARTICULARS OF YOUR REQUIREMENTS TO:—

NATIONAL GLASS WORKS (YORK) LTD.

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Phone York 3021.

LONDON OFFICE, 105 Hatton Garden, E.C.1

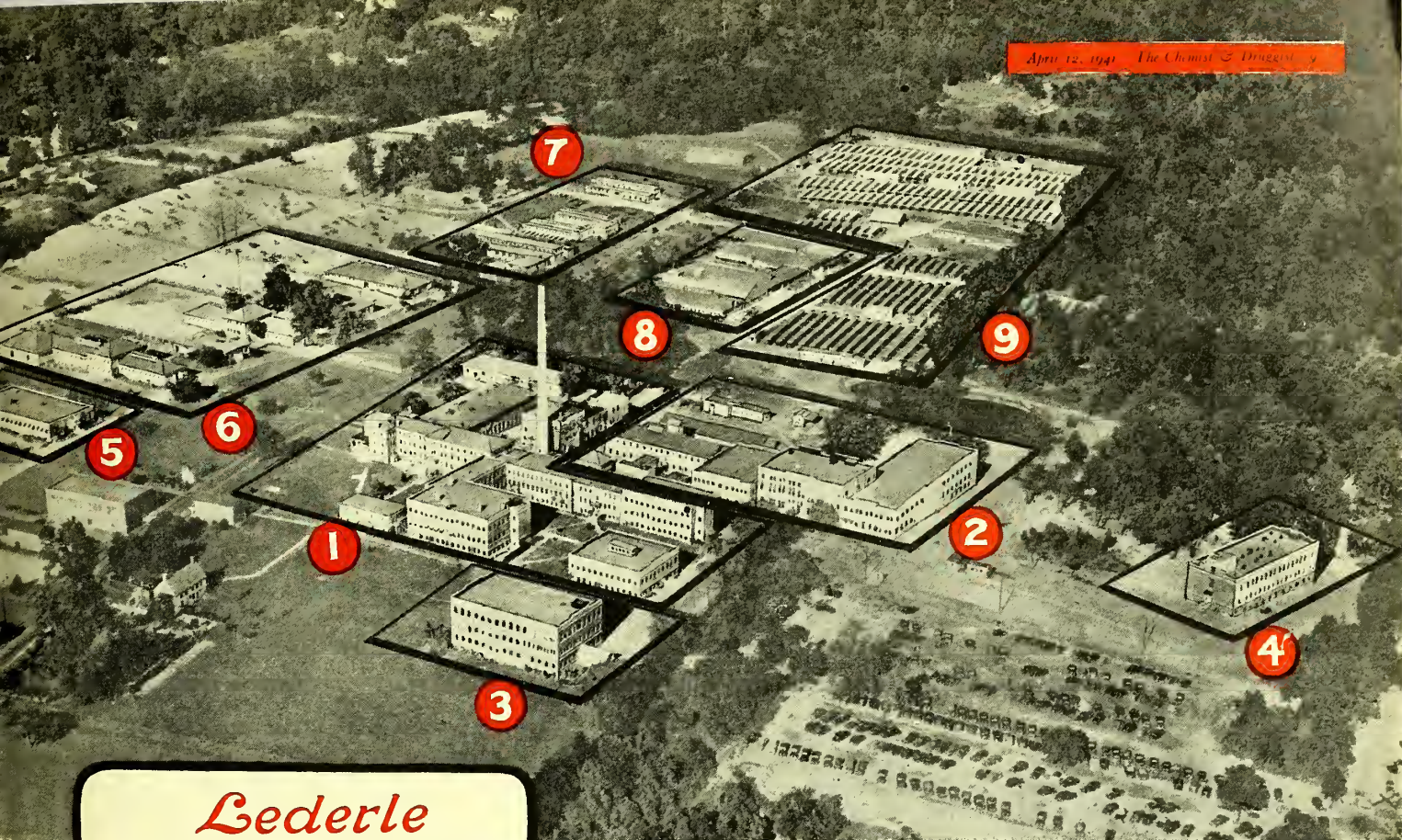


Photo by FAIRCHILD AERIAL SURVEYS

Lederle
RESEARCH and PRODUCTION
LABORATORIES
at Pearl River,
NEW YORK, U.S.A.

1 **BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTION:** Antitoxins, vaccines, serums and toxoids are produced in these units, most notable of which is Lederle's Antipneumococcic Rabbit Serum. Other biologicals finding a leading place in world markets include those for prevention and treatment of diphtheria, scarlet fever, tetanus, gas gangrene, whooping cough, small-pox and staphylococcic infections.

Exclusive processes of serum refining (Globulin Modified) which remove 90 per cent. of the elements causing the once feared serum reactions occupy considerable space in these buildings.

Veterinary and poultry biologicals are also made here.

2 **PHARMACEUTICAL:** Tons of liver are used daily in the production of one of Lederle's chief contributions to medicine—concentrated solution of liver extract for pernicious anaemia.

3 **VIRUS RESEARCH:** Exhaustive studies of measles, rabies and other virus diseases are conducted in this modernly equipped building.

4 **PHARMACEUTICAL RESEARCH:** Recently completed and equipped with every facility for advanced research.

5 **TEST ANIMALS:** Housing thousands of small animals which do their part towards insuring potency and safety of biologicals before marketing (125,000 were used in 1939).

6 **STABLES AND PADDOCKS:** An average of 500 horses for serum production are kept in excellent condition.

7 **KENNELS:** Production of Lederle's famous Canine Rabies Vaccine and the Laidlaw-Dunkin Canine Distemper Vaccine and Virus requires a constant population of 400 dogs.

8 **HOG CHOLERA:** Source of the earliest clear and concentrated Hog Cholera Serum

9 **RABBITS:** At times as many as 20,000 are housed here in individual hutches, for production of anti-pneumococcic sera, and other biological products.

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CHAS. F. THACKRAY, Ltd.
The Old Medical School, Leeds, 1
and 252 Regent Street, London, W.1

Helpful Books for the Busy Pharmacist

—a collection of technical and business Books written by experts specially for YOU!

The book that is the key to others on pharmacy, including the Pharmacopœia. Should be on the desk of every Pharmacist - - - - - Price 5/6 Post free

Accepted by authorities as the standard work on the subject. New edition (1937) completely revised, re-written and thoroughly up-to-date - - - - - Price 11/- Post free

Comprehensive, thoroughly revised and greatly enlarged, this book gives concise definitions of medical terms. A book you should have ready to hand. 2nd Edition 1939. Single copies - - - - - Price 9/- Post free

Gives synonyms for a wide range of medical products and preparations. Ideal for counter prescribing. Reliable and in accordance with modern medical practice. Helps to solve those problems which seem to arise at inconvenient moments. A copy should be available in every pharmacy. Published July 1936 - - - - - Price 5/4 Post free

For Students preparing for the qualifying examination of the Pharmaceutical Societies of the British Empire - - - - - Price 5/6 Post free

The most complete pharmaceutical formulary in the English language - - - - - Price 18/3 Post free

Replete with recipes, formulas, and processes for the manufacture of innumerable articles, other than medicines, in frequent or occasional demand - - - - - Price 18/3 Post free

A concise guide to Chemists commencing and engaged in the work of photography - - - - - Price 3/10 Post free

A most useful book. Written by an expert Chemist and revised by a Medical Practitioner - - - - - Price 4/6 Post free

An indispensable work dealing with the ailments of horses, cattle, dogs, cats, sheep, poultry, etc., and appropriate remedies. Entirely new edition 1937 - - - - - Price 10/6 Post free

A fascinating study of the evolution of pharmacy throughout the ages. Two volumes - - - - - Price 13/6 Post free

The pioneer guide on how to supply Poisons under the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933, and the Poison Regulations. Accurate, concise, and easily followed. Classifies over 2,500 Poisons - - - - - Price 4/9 Post free

A selection of good formulas for articles in every-day request by the public. All users of the "C. & D." Retail Price List require a copy of this Formulary - - - - - Price 2/6 Post free

Used in conjunction with the "C. & D." Price List, it enables stocktaking to be done quickly, cheaply and efficiently - - - - - Price 2/6 Post free

You can order through
your usual wholesaler or
direct from—

The
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST
THE PITMAN PRESS, BATH

**CITRIC ACID
TARTARIC ACID
CREAM OF TARTAR
ROCHELLE SALTS
CALCIUM GLUCONATE
LITHIUM CARBONATE
CHLORIDE & HYDROXIDE**

QUALITY GUARANTEED

**KEMBALL,
BISHOP & CO
LTD**

**MANUFACTURING
CHEMISTS**

**ESTABLISHED
1870**

CROWN CHEMICAL WORKS • THREE MILL LANE • BROMLEY-BY-BOW • LONDON • E-3
TELEPHONE: ADVANCE 1234 (5 LINES) • CODES ABC 6th, Bentley's Private • Telegrams : KEMBALL • LONDON

Extracts

TINCTURES · RESINOIDS
OLEO RESINS · MEDICINAL RESINS

English Oil of Lavender
Chamomile, Peppermint
from Plants grown on our
own Farms



Cultivators of
**BELLADONNA
AND HENBANE**

Powdered Belladonna
and Digitalis

CHLOROPHYLL



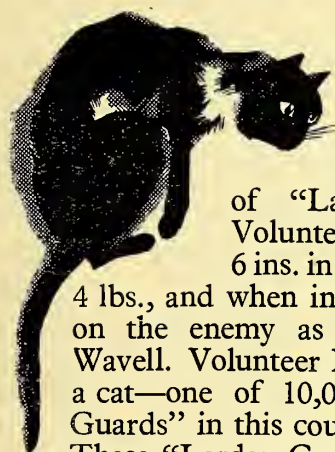
Wm Ransom
AND SON LTD.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, HITCHIN, Hertfordshire

ESTABLISHED 1846

10,000,000

"LARDER GUARDS"



MEEET Volunteer Blackie—one of the new force of "Larder Guards." Volunteer Blackie stands 6 ins. in his pads, weighs 4 lbs., and when in action pounces on the enemy as fast as General Wavell. Volunteer Blackie is in fact a cat—one of 10,000,000 "Larder Guards" in this country.

These "Larder Guards" are doing a job of national importance. They are on duty every hour out of the twenty-four in houses, shops, warehouses, factories. It's a lucky house that boasts a cat these days—it's "Rat Week" every day of every week for a cat.

WANTED—1,000 CATS

An amazing advertisement recently appeared in "The Times"—"Wanted, 1,000 male kittens." This advertisement was put in by a pet dealer who, when interviewed, said he could not meet the demand for cats. Warehouse and office owners wanted them, so did private householders. And "Candidus,"

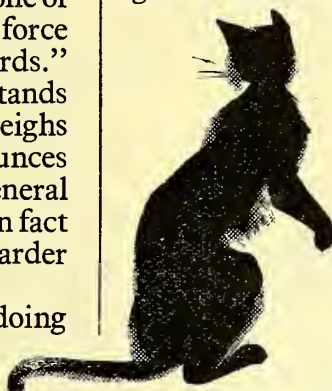


writing in the "Daily Sketch" under the heading "Rats, rats, we've got to get rid of the rats," made this

suggestion:—

"The national watchword should be 'a cat in every household.' A vigilant mouser to-day, in London especially, is worth his weight in prime meat every week." There is another point. Rats in bombed areas,

lurking in the ruins of wrecked buildings, are liable to spread epidemics. This has not occurred so far, but it is a danger of which every medical officer is aware.



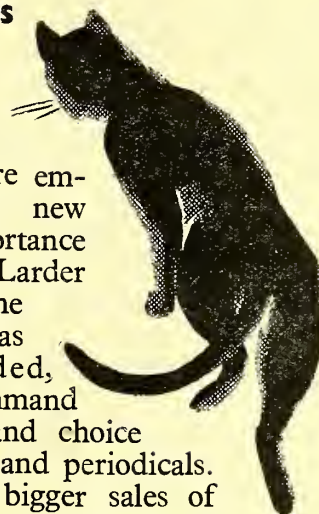
KEEPING CATS FIGHTING FIT

With the increased importance of cats comes the increased importance of the cat's health. If one of your possessions becomes more valuable, you naturally take more care of it. It is difficult to give a cat the varied diet of peacetime these

days, but cat-owners are more willing than ever to spend time and money on the welfare of their cats.

BIGGER SALES FOR TIBS

In their "Tibs" advertisement Bob Martin are emphasizing the new war-time importance of cats as "Larder Guards." The advertising has been extended, and will command the position and choice of newspapers and periodicals. That is why bigger sales of TIBS are certain in 1941.



TIBS

A PRODUCT OF BOB MARTIN

ENORMOUS DEMAND
COMPELS
TEMPORARY
WITHDRAWAL
of
HALEX
Regd. Trade Mark
TOOTHBRUSHES

No. 2 We're sorry about this, but
No. 3 the popularity of Halex
No. 8 bristle toothbrushes, No. 2,
and No. 3, No. 8 and No. 9,
No. 9 has reached such propor-
 tions that orders are
 coming in faster than we
 can cope with them.

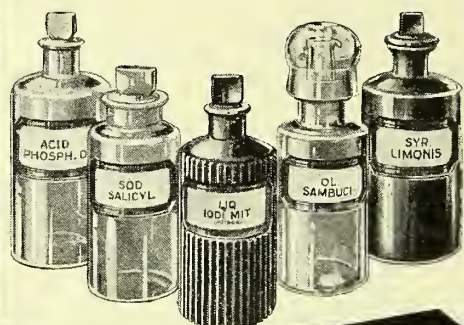
***...but they will
be back***

HALEX LIMITED · HALE END · LONDON E.4

*Set the "Tone"
of your Pharmacy
with*

**RECESS
LABELLED
BOTTLES**

Dispensary shelves with uniform rows of handsome recess labelled bottles create a good impression on all who see them—a miscellaneous collection of "sorts and sizes" of just ordinary bottles can only detract from professional standing and appearance. The public is discerning in these matters.



Beatson, Clark & Co. Ltd.
Chemical & Medical Glass Manufacturers
Rotherham, Yorkshire
ESTABLISHED 1751



TABLETS & PILLS

WE ARE WELL EQUIPPED
TO SUPPLY YOU WITH ALL
STANDARD LINES FROM
STOCK — OR CAN MAKE
YOUR SPECIALITY IN
SMALL OR LARGE QUANTITIES

May we send you our List ?

The House for TABLETS & PILLS

We manufacture a complete
range and supply packed
or in bulk... Also we make
to private formulæ.

PROPRIETARY REMEDIES PREPARED & PACKED

The **COOPER** *Laboratory* *Ltd*

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR
WHOLESALE QUANTITIES
PACKED OR IN BULK.

THE SPECIALIST HOUSE
WATFORD

THERE IS NO SHORTAGE OF

* **Dentesive** *

Famous Denture Fixative Cream

Many users of Dentesive are under the impression that
it is difficult to obtain because of shortage of supplies.
Actually there is no difficulty at all because—

1. Dentesive is manufactured in England and
therefore does not have to be imported from
abroad.
2. Dentesive is NOT subject to the Limitation of
Supplies Order.
3. Ample stocks are carried by the distributors, and
all orders are normally executed on day of receipt.

Don't turn customers away

**WE CAN SUPPLY ALL
THE DENTESIVE YOU CAN SELL**

Sole Distributors :

DON S. MOMAND LTD., 10-15 CHITTY ST., LONDON, W.1



*Wanted
now!*

For urgent Government work

Modern Accounting Machines

Adding & Listing Machines

Calculating Machines

These machines are required for use mainly in
Aircraft and Armament Factories for the pro-
duction of Payroll Records, Stores Accounts,
Purchase Ledgers and Cost Records. Machines
should be in good mechanical condition and
offers showing make and model and whether
available for Sale, Hire or Loan should be
addressed to:

H.M. Stationery Office, Supplies
Division (S.3.), Princes St., London, S.W.1.

AS LONG AS WOMEN ARE WOMEN



Yeast-Pac PRODUCTS WILL BE STEADY SELLERS

The women of Britain have rallied magnificently to this country's war effort. *But they are still women.* The desire to keep their skins fresh and lovely is as strong as ever—stronger indeed: since many have had to accustom themselves to new and trying conditions. That's why YEAST-PAC Products are steady sellers. Here's a sure, safe—above all, an exceedingly *economical*—method of bringing new beauty, new activity to skin and pores. They freshen and revitalise tired complexions. They're the perfect answer to your customer's war-time beauty problems.

YEAST-PAC BEAUTY MASK

YEAST-PAC FOUNDATION CREAM

YEAST-PAC BEAUTY SOAP

6d. each retail

DISTRIBUTORS:

J. E. CROSS and Co., 71 Hounds Gate, Nottingham

We seek your Indulgence

ALTHOUGH supplies of our well-known preparations must, of necessity, be restricted, we are doing our utmost to give everyone in the Trade a proportionate amount of their peace-time orders. We therefore suggest that you get in touch with your usual wholesaler and secure your share of the supplies available.

● Our advertising is still appearing in the Press, for we believe it is just as important to keep our name before the Public and to help the Trade now with their Sales as it was in pre-war days.

... And when restrictions are relaxed again, we shall be "Off the Mark" immediately, with good supplies of our three famous "Lines."

VOSEMAR

has many imitations but no equal. Sells on sight. A sure "Repeater."

1/10¹/₂

including
Purchase Tax

CURLY TOP

Enjoys the biggest sale of all Children's Hair-curling Preparations.

1/7

including
Purchase Tax

VOSENE

The Three-in-one Hair Tonic and a line you can recommend with confidence.

1/7 & 3/5

including
Purchase Tax

VOSEMAR Ltd.

BURY • LANCASHIRE

Mothaks sales this year are already three times those of the same period last year and they have been selling well throughout the whole winter

**ADVERTISING
WILL START
in**

Daily Mail	Woman
Sunday Express	Woman's
Sunday Dispatch	Illustrated
Christian Herald	Woman's Weekly
Church of England	Weldon's Ladies'
Newspaper	Journal
Irish Press	Good Taste
Dublin Evening Mail	Mother and Home
Belfast Telegraph	Home Dressmaker
Everywoman	Picture Post

And various provincial evening papers

The war on moths will be waged with greater intensity this year than ever before. No one can afford ruined clothes, especially in war-time and every wise woman with her past experience of Mothaks will be anxious to lay in a supply early in the season. Moreover hundreds of thousands of both sexes now serving with the forces have put away their civilian clothing, and Mothaks are being purchased in large quantities for protection against moths.

Last year's sales were phenomenal, in fact we had some anxious moments when it looked as though we should not be able to supply the ever increasing demand. We have anticipated our requirements as far as possible and we are hoping to be able to meet all demands, but it will be advisable to look ahead and secure adequate stocks.



Minimum Retail Price of MOTHAKS, 6½d. per bag of 8 Mothaks.
WHOLESALE PRICE: 4/6 per dozen. 6 doz., 4/4 per doz.
12 doz., 4/2 per doz. 24 doz., 4/- per doz. No Purchase Tax

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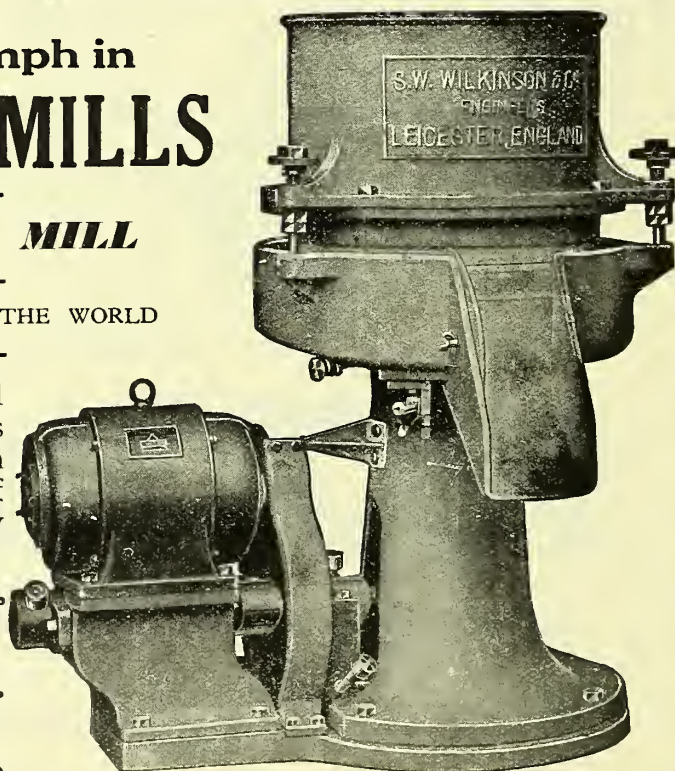
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Day and Revision Classes. Next Session, October 2.

NAMES OF SUCCESSFUL 1940 STUDENTS:—

Preliminary Scientific Examination, 1940 Passes

Barlow, Arthur, Mold
Brady, G. D., Buxton
Callow, Dorothy W., Ramsey
Clark, H., Oswaldtwistle
Clarke, P. F., Seaforth
Cooke, S. E., Ashton-in-M.
Craine, J. N., Chester
Fraser, G. S., Bangor

French, W. J., St. Helens
Gutman, E. E., Walton
Hall, Frank, Everton
Hulse, J. N., West Derby
Hewitt, G., Wavertree
Hobson, A. G., Chester
Jones, C. E., Mold

Jones, Denys, Wrexham
Jones, D. M., Deiniolen
Lowson, G. C., Birkenhead
McDermott, J. M.,
Newton-le-Willows
Nesbitt, F. W., Roby
Norman, J. A., Seaforth

Riley, G. B., Wallasey
Roberts, J. G., Chester
Rothwell, R. S., Moelfre
Rowlands, D. R., Birkenhead
Thomas, Richard, Groeslon
Whitfield, J. T., Liverpool
Williams, J. D., Waenawr

Chemist and Druggist Qualifying Examination, 1940 Passes

Archer, D. H., Birkenhead
Badham, R. G., Southport
Barlow, W., Wigan
Bentley, W., Accrington
Biddle, J. W., Chester
Birch, Winifred J., Wigan
Bullock, N. H., Liverpool
Challinor, N. V., Wrexham
Chishelsky, M., Liverpool
Colton, T. M., Wallasey
Corteen, Edwyn, Isle of Man
Dimelow, Margaret L.,
Llandudno
Donovan, B. J., Wallasey
Dyke, G. C., Liverpool
Edwards, R. D., Caernarvon
Egerton, Margaret, Waterloo
Feeney, Estelle, Wallasey
Ferguson, W. J., Wigan
Fisher, L., Maghull
Fisher, M., Fairfield

Foulkes, Stanley,
Llanfairfechan
Garrett, T. A., Waterloo
Gayed, E. B., Egypt
Goldenburg, J. H., Liverpool
Greggor, J. W., Walton
Gutman, E. E., Walton
Hague, D. J. K., Woolton
Hammond, J. L., Llanfyllin
Hanlon, Kathleen J., Onchan
Higham, C., Southport
Hirshman, Hyman I., Southport
Houghton, F., Chorley
Hugginson, J. W., Carnforth
Jackson, H. Idris, Corwen
Jones, Denys, Wrexham
Jones, E. Emrys, Caernarvon
Jones, Gordon L., Chester
Jones, Gwilym A., Holyhead
Jones, R. J., Caernarvon
Jones, T. M., Tranmere

Jones, W. M., Bettws-y-Coed
Joyce, J. P., Aigburth
Kendall, J. A. S., Ormskirk
Kermode, Leonora, Castletown
Kirkham, Joyce E., Wallasey
Leigh, J. C., Walton
Lever, J., Gt. Crosby
Lister, Annie I. M., Oxton
Lomax, J. H., Bolton
Mitchell, A. H., Clitheroe
Morgan, Mary R., Tonyrefail
Mugurza, E., Allerton
Murphy, Cicely, Seaforth
Parry, K. G., Trefnant
Pattinson, J. G., Aintree
Powell, G. E., Merthyr
Price, J. F. H., Mold
Quayle, G. N., Kirk Michael
Quine, Eleanor, Shrewsbury
Rigby, Harry, Chorley
Roberts, D. Lloyd, Amlwch

Roberts, E. Ll., Groeslon
Roberts, G. M., Dolgarrog
Rothwell, W. H.,
St. Anne's-on-Sea
Rushon, J. E., Lancaster
Sellers, Dorothy, Maghull
Smith, H. E., Southport
Steele, E. B., Carnforth
Sutton, Stanley, Southport
Tattersall, R., Blackpool
Tigwell, Roger, Childwall
Trayler, J. E., Allerton
Webb, Mary J., Winsford
Wilkinson, N., Wigan
Williams, Glynne, Penmaenmawr
Williams, Harry, Bootle
Williams, H. M., Holywell
Williams, T. Burton, Wrexham
Winnard, J. G., Wigan
Wishlade, W. W., Chester
Yeomons, J. B., Warrington

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NEWS OF THE WEEK

Razor Blade Quota Increased.—The Board of Trade has announced that the effective quota for safety-razor blades for the period June 1 to November 30 will be 50 per cent.

Salford Distress Fund Levy.—Salford Pharmaceutical Committee has decided, subject to members' agreement, to make a contribution to the National Pharmaceutical Union War Distress Fund on the basis of one penny in the pound on all dispensing fees paid to chemists locally after April 1 by the Insurance Committee.

Prices Approved.—The Central Price Regulation Committee has approved certain prices of surgical dressings supplied by manufacturers to wholesalers and of wholesalers to retailers as set out in the price list issued by the Surgical Dressings Manufacturers' Association, 5 Neptune Street, Hull: "Prices Ruling from April 1, 1941." The following firms have secured approval of other specified goods as indicated:—S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd., toothbrushes; Cellucotton Products, Ltd., Kotex sanitary towels.

In the Courts.—At Westminster Police Court, London, on April 3, Miss I. Fenn, Regency Drug Stores, Regency Street, was fined £3 for selling by retail acetanilide in a proprietary tablet although not an authorised seller of poisons. A further summons for supplying the tablets in a container which did not bear the name and address of the seller was not proceeded with.—At Church (Blackburn) Police Court, on April 3, Robert W. Rush, M.P.S., was fined 35s. for a blackout offence at the premises of J. S. Snell, Ltd., chemists, Blackburn Road, Church.—At Northamptonshire Quarter Sessions, recently, Maurice P. Stiles, M.P.S., Market Harborough, was found not guilty of driving his car dangerously on November 10, 1940.—At Stratford Police Court, recently, George R. Orris was fined £3 for a theft of toothbrushes from Boots, Ltd., Walthamstow.

Chemists' Friends Council.—A meeting of the Chemists' Friends Council was held at 4-5 Queen Square, London, W.C.1, on March 18, Mr. I. V. L. Fergusson in the chair. Of three applications to the Council for addition of new products to the Schedules of existing agreements, one was deferred for consideration at a later meeting to enable further particulars to be submitted, and the following were accepted: *Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd.*, Infant Celin; *John Bell, Hills & Lucas, Ltd.*, John Bell brand Elixir Bromo-Valerianate. Two manufacturers submitted a request for the deletion of certain products from their schedules owing to temporary cessation of manufacture. It was decided not to delete these products from the schedules, but to delete them from all literature issued by the Council until their manufacture was resumed. *Cloister Laboratories, Ltd.*, reported that, owing to war conditions, they were no longer manufacturing Cloister herbal tea, the only product included in the schedule to their C.F. agreement. It was resolved that their name should be removed from the list and that the directors of N.P.U., Ltd., be recommended to return their deposit of £25. An application was received from one wholesaler for inclusion of his name in the Scottish list of approved wholesalers; this was accepted subject to the approval of the Scottish committee. *Oldfield, Pattinson & Co.* reported the destruction of their premises by enemy action, with consequent cessation of business activities. They asked the Council to accept their resignation from the Chemists' Friends Association. This was agreed, and it was resolved that the information be circulated to all C.F. manufacturers. Several manufacturers submitted new retail prices and/or trade terms for approval, and all were accepted subject to the margin of retail profit being no less than before.

Bath N.P.U. Branch.—A meeting was held on April 2 and among the subjects discussed were the proposed local Press publicity cam-

paign, the pricing of dispensed medicines and the medicines stamp duties. In regard to the first-mentioned, it was suggested that such a scheme should be launched and the cost would be £3 per year per private chemist. Members present at the meeting promised £21 and it was decided to circularise those members not present asking for the promise of their support. It was felt that such a scheme was vitally necessary to ensure the position of the private chemist in the future. The meeting recommended that in dispensing private prescriptions members should use a price list and standardised dispensing fees as a minimum, and that the price charged for prescriptions should be indicated by code marked by the original dispenser, and adhered to by other dispensers of the same prescriptions. In the discussion on the medicines stamp duties the feeling of the meeting was that should the duties be repealed chemists should obtain something in return for the abolition of the "known, admitted and approved" privilege. It was suggested that the sale of all compounded medicinal preparations should be reserved to pharmacists and that unqualified traders, if they must be allowed to sell medicines, should have their sales restricted to simple non-poisonous vegetable drugs.

IRELAND

Summer-time Opening Hours Decision.—A decision of importance to pharmacists in Eire has been reached at Charleville, co. Cork. In most Irish towns summer time is observed in the banks, post office, and by the police, but traders keep to old time, for the reason that their customers for the most part are people from the countryside who, being engaged in farming operations, prefer Greenwich Mean Time. Thus chemists do not, under summer time, open their shops until ten o'clock in the morning. Recently two leading business firms in Charleville were prosecuted for being open after one o'clock on the weekly half-holiday. In their defence it was argued that what was one o'clock officially was twelve o'clock by custom with the traders. District Justice Kenny decided to dismiss the cases.

No Shop Registration in Eire.—A correspondent writes: "It is now clear that the Eire Government does not intend to implement the recommendations of the majority of the Commission in the Registration of Shops. This will be disappointing news to those engaged in pharmacy in Eire, which suffers from overcrowding. The majority of the Commission found that there were entirely too many shops in Eire, particularly in pharmacy. It recommended that in future, where a person wished to open a business, it should be done under a system of licensing and no more shops of a particular trade should be allowed in a district already well served. Those trading at present would automatically receive their licences, but in future the authorities should investigate all applications to open new establishments. It was pointed out that this would be good not only for the traders themselves but also for the purchasing public. All traders hoped that legislation on these lines would be introduced but it has been decided to postpone a bill for the present."

SCOTLAND

Donation.—Askit, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Glasgow, have donated £250 to the Clydeside Air Raid Distress Fund.

Presentation.—In recognition of his forty years' service as session clerk at Cairn's Church, Motherwell, Mr. Dugald Taylor, M.P.S., has been presented with gifts from other members of the church. The presentation was made at a social gathering recently.

NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION

MEETINGS of the Executives of the National Pharmaceutical Union and Chemists' Defence Association were held at 4-5 Queen Square, London, W.C.1, on March 25, Mr. J. Hearle in the chair.

Election of Executive Committee.—The committee received the result of the 1941 election of the Executive Committee; the new committee took office as from April 1, and is constituted as follows:



MR. H. STEINMAN

North-western Division, Area 1, Mr. A. Dobson; area 2, Mr. H. Steinman; area 3, Mr. W. J. Tristram. *North-eastern Division*, Area 1, Mr. W. Forster; area 2, Mr. T. Heseltine; area 3, Mr. E. A. Brocklehurst. *Western Division*, Area 1, Mr. D. A. Bryan; area 2, Mr. B. P. Davies; area 3, Mr. H. H. Marshall. *Eastern Division*, Area 1, Mr. J. Hague; area 2, Mr. J. Evans; area 3, Mr. S. J. Stearn. *Southern Division*, Area 1, Mr. J. E. French; area 2, Mr. W. W. Atkinson; area 3, Mr. F. E. Battershill. *Metropolitan Division*, Mr. E. A. Atkins; Mr. J. Hearle; Mr. A. R. Melhuish.

Other matters dealt with included distribution of unprofitable proprietaries; application of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1933 (Sections 8, 9 and 10) to co-operative societies; distribution of N.P.U. nurses' cards; retail distribution trades conference on wages, hours and conditions of employment; Board of Trade War Risks Insurance and the N.P.U. Air-raid Mutual Assistance Fund. Claims paid by this fund to March 13 amounted to £7,590.

Limitation of Supplies Order.—The secretary reported on an interview between him and the Parliamentary Secretary of the Board of Trade, at which the following points were raised: (a) Preferential treatment of organisations mentioned in list 3 of the Limitation of Supplies Order; (b) distribution of razor blades to members of the public by canteens which had been set up for the benefit of members of the Forces; (c) reconsideration of the quota for bed pans and urinals, etc.; (d) the need for more technical assistance in classifying goods usually handled by pharmacists. The following results had accrued from that interview: (1) A public statement had been made that the Navy, Army and Air Force Institutes classification was to be revised, and a return had been called for by the Board of Trade; (2) open licences had been issued to all persons dealing in bed pans, urinals, abdominal belts and elastic stockings; (3) the proprietors of a proprietary eye lotion had been informed that their product was now eliminated from Class 16.

N.H.I. Matters.—The committee received a report of a meeting of the Central N.H.I. Committee held on March 24. The secretary was authorised to employ a firm of statisticians and accountants to examine the books of a number of chemists, to obtain figures for use in claiming increased N.H.I. remuneration in the near future.

Other matters included the effect of any change in the schedule of reserved occupations upon N.H.I. dispensing; urgent shortages of certain drugs due to war conditions; the supply of hypodermic syringes; and the substitution of sodium salts for the corresponding potassium compounds. Resolutions were also received from the County of London Pharmaceutical Committee on extension of medical benefit to dependants of soldiers, and from the County of Middlesex Pharmaceutical Committee regarding representation upon Insurance Committees.

Reserved Occupations.—The committee received a report upon a meeting of the Central Pharmaceutical War Committee held on March 7.

C.D.A. Matters

Since the February meeting was held eight claims have been formulated against members, and the secretary reported that three had been settled by negotiation; each arose out of damage to customer's clothes. The other claims were left in the hands of the secretary. It was reported that one member had been defended on a charge under the Merchandise Marks Act, of selling packets of saccharin tablets marked as containing 100 tablets but which contained slightly fewer; the Court recognised that the offence had arisen through inadvertence and had imposed a nominal fine. Thirty-three shares were transferred to new members.

Annual Meetings

The twentieth annual meeting of the National Pharmaceutical Union was held at headquarters, London, W.C.1, on March 26, Mr. J. Hearle in the chair. The chairman submitted the annual report, income and expenditure account, and auditors' report, and proposed their adoption. This was seconded by Mr. Dobson, and carried. The chairman reported the results of the election. He said there had been no contests, present members of the Executive being returned unopposed (see above). In the North-western Division, Area 2, Mr. W. I. Scholes was not re-nominated, Mr. H. Steinman being returned in his stead. A vote of thanks to the secretary and staff was proposed by the chairman and seconded by Mr. Pugh Davies.

The fortieth annual meeting of the Chemists' Defence Association, Ltd., was also held on March 26. The chairman (Mr. J. Hearle) submitted the annual report and expressed the thanks of the directors for the manner in which the secretary (Mr. G. A. Mallinson) had conducted the work of the Association. He moved the adoption of the accounts and report; this was seconded by Mr. Dobson and carried. It was moved by Mr. Bryan and seconded by Mr. Atkinson that the following members should be elected directors of the Association for the year: Messrs. E. A. Atkins; W. W. Atkinson; F. E. Battershill; E. A. Brocklehurst; D. A. Bryan; B. Pugh Davies; A. Dobson; J. Evans; W. Forster; J. E. French; J. Hague; J. Hearle; T. Heseltine; H. H. Marshall; A. R. Melhuish; S. J. Stearn; H. Steinman; W. J. Tristram. Mr. Dobson proposed and Mr. Pugh Davies seconded, and it was resolved that Messrs. West and Drake should be re-elected auditors.

TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

Retailers and Concentration.—The page of citations from the House of Commons debate of March 27 on the concentration of industrial production (p. 209) is of importance not less for what it suggests than for what it reveals. We learn, for instance, that there are four operative factors involved and three bodies entrusted with their operation. This arrangement seems very complex—and no doubt it is. I can only refer here to one aspect of the matter—its effect on the business of a pharmacist. The President of the Board of Trade remarked in the House that he was not then ready with plans, though he hoped to address himself to the problem soon. He went on to mention two "constructive" suggestions—one that local traders should arrange for a contraction of their number, an allowance to be made to those who drop out of the ranks; the other that a "marriage" of shops should take place in suitable cases. This, again, appears to be easier to suggest than to carry out. Further, I notice that the Government proposes to "keep the ring" between chain stores and small retail businesses, favouring neither. That, on the face of it, looks fair; but is a just proportion to be observed between reduction in the chain-store business and reduction in the small, personally owned business?

Old Favourites.—One reads with amusement—not, I trust, an unpatriotic weakness—that Scottish doctors "are not showing any signs of departing from their usual methods" of prescribing (p. 208). A brief experience in actual practice suffices, we may infer from the evidence of numerous prescription-books, to fix the habits of the average general practitioner in writing prescriptions for the average patient. One such practitioner remarked in my hearing, as he looked round the shelves of a pharmacy, "What should I do without bicarbonate and sal volatile?" Another would on occasion survey the same gold-labelled shop rounds and select ingredients in a praiseworthy endeavour to introduce some variation into his daily routine. In a third case one pharmacist mentioned to a colleague that he had just dispensed a prescription for X, a doctor in practice several miles away; the reply was, "What did he order—ammon. brom. and pot. brom.?" For obvious reasons these illustrations are derived from Victorian days, but I venture to think they could be paralleled by recent cases. To some extent this adherence to tradition is inevitable: the point is that it ceases to be wise when it is allowed to dull observation and awareness of possibilities.

Xrayser

COMPANY NEWS

P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office

NEWLEM, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in herbal preparations, medicines, chemicals, toilet requisites, etc. Geoffrey E. Newman, 366 New Inn Lane, Trentham, Stoke-on-Trent, and W. L. Tristram, 27 Birchgate, Bucknall, Stoke-on-Trent, directors. R.O.: 31 Albion Street, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent.

W. H. HAYWARD (TORQUAY), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £500. Objects: To carry on business as manufacturers of and dealers in chemicals, drugs, medicines, etc. W. H. Hayward, 111 Hele Road, Torquay, R. J. Hayward and Mrs. Jessamine J. Hayward, both of 38 Princes Road, Torquay, George Bark, M.P.S., 59 Canford Lane, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol, directors. R.O.: 111 Hele Road, Torquay.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICES (BIRMINGHAM), LTD.—Creditors should send particulars of debts to the liquidator, Mr. A. Granville White, 73 Cheapside, London, E.C.2, before April 8.

VOLUNTARY WINDING-UP.—A resolution for the voluntary winding-up of Agfa Photo, Ltd., was passed at a general meeting of the company on March 19. Mr. H. J. Sanders, 11 Ironmonger Lane, London, E.C.2, was appointed liquidator.

Voluntary Liquidation.—J. & E. FREEMAN, LTD., chemists, Icknield Street, Birmingham. The statutory meeting of creditors was held on March 11, when a statement of affairs was submitted showing liabilities of £2,272. After allowing £44 for preferential rates and gas, the net assets were £293, or a deficiency of £1,980 so far as the creditors were concerned. During the year to September 1939 the turnover was £2,075 (gross profit, £552, net profit, £29). In the following year the sales were £1,996 (gross profit, £449, net loss, £145). Since September 1940 there had been a further net loss incurred of £156 on sales of £553. A resolution was passed confirming the voluntary liquidation of the company, with Mr. F. E. Bendall as liquidator.

LEGAL REPORTS

"June" as a Trade Mark.—In the House of Lords, on April 2, judgment was given upon an appeal by June Perfect, Ltd., Cricklewood, and F. W. Woolworth & Co., Ltd., against an order by the Court of Appeal of December 19, 1939, by which they reversed a judgment by Mr. Justice Bennett in their favour. The respondents to the appeal were Saville Perfumery, Ltd., Moorgate, who before Mr. Justice Bennett had asked for an injunction to restrain the appellants from infringing their registered trade mark number 489562, from passing off and selling perfumery and toilet articles under or in connection with the word "June" and for an injunction to restrain June Perfect, Ltd., from carrying on business in perfumery or toilet articles under any name comprising the word "June."

Mr. Justice Bennett had held there had been no infringement of the trade mark by June Perfect, Ltd., or Woolworth & Co., Ltd., and no passing off of goods by them as the goods of Saville Perfumery, Ltd., and he dismissed the action with costs. But the Court of Appeal reversed this decision and ordered an injunction restraining any infringement of Messrs. Saville Perfumery's trade mark, restraining "passing off" and restraining Messrs. June Perfect from carrying on business under a trading style comprising the word "June." The Court of Appeal limited the "passing off" order to shampoo powders, lipsticks or setting lotions under or in connexion with the word "June" without clearly distinguishing them from articles of the Saville Perfumery Co.

Viscount Maugham said he must agree except perhaps in two trifling matters with the view of the facts taken by the Court of Appeal. It seemed to him clear that the essential feature of the respondents' mark had been taken by the appellants and used as a mark for goods of the class for which the respondents mark was registered. The appellants' use of the word "June" as a mark on the goods in question so nearly resembled the respondents' mark as to be likely to deceive or cause confusion in the minds of purchasers with a normally imperfect recollection of the precise picture representing or containing the registered mark. The injunction against infringement of trade mark was, therefore, rightly granted. Having concluded the use of the word "June" as a brand name on the shampoo powders and the lipstick was infringement, the usual injunction against infringement would follow. But the question whether the labelled bottle and the carton in which the setting lotion was put upon the market amounted to an infringement might possibly affect damages. He was not satisfied that, looking at the matter purely from the trade mark angle and, therefore, ruling out a good deal of the evidence of trade witnesses, the respondents had made out that the setting lotion had been put upon the market in such a manner as to amount to an infringement.

In regard to the case founded on passing off, Viscount Maugham said in his view it was clear from the evidence that the methods of

the appellants of putting the three articles on the market was calculated to deceive a substantial number of persons and led to a substantial amount of confusion. On the subject of the injunction restraining June Perfect, Ltd., from carrying on business under a trading style comprising the word "June," Viscount Maugham said that if it stood the appellants would either have to change their name or to give up trading in the three articles in question. It would seem that the respondents were adequately protected by the other injunctions. He had come to the conclusion that that injunction should not be granted. He thought also that the order of delivery up for destruction of labels and the like should omit reference to the setting lotion since the labels on the bottles and the cartons could easily be so used with slight alterations as not to infringe the injunction as to passing-off.

The result was the appeal failed except that the order of the Court of Appeal must be varied by omitting the third injunction and making consequential alterations. The appellants must pay five-sixths of the costs of the respondents in the appeal. Lord Russell of Killowen and Lord Romer concurred.

C. & D. DISPENSING PRICE LIST

CHANGES necessitating alterations in dispensing prices during March were more numerous than in the first two months of the year. The index rose by two points to 122.9, against 115.4 in March, 1940. The authority to use sodium salts instead of the corresponding potassium salts has resulted, in some instances, in price increases, but so long as potassium iodide, for instance, is easily available, it remains more economical to use it, rather than the more costly sodium iodide. This situation may change later. The following alterations should be entered into the Dispensing Price List:—

Cost	Purchase tax, where chargeable, is included in dispensing price	Dispensing Price			
		lb.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.
d.	per	s.	d.	s.	d.
60	lb.	Acid. tartaric.	—	2 2	0 8
28	lb.	Agropyrum Ang.	—	1 0	0 4
48	dr.	Ailantoinum	3d.	per gr	ain
16	oz.	Ammon. hypophosph.	—	2 4	0 4
7	oz.	Belladonna pulverata	—	1 2	0 2
30	lb.	Bryonia	—	0 4	0 1
84	oz.	Caffeina	—	—	1 11
63	oz.	Caffeina citras	—	9 11	1 6
48	oz.	Carminum	—	—	1 0
57	oz.	Carum pulv.	—	8 4	1 3
108	oz.	Cinchonidina	—	—	15 10
80	oz.	Cinchonidin. hydrochlor.	—	—	2 4
74	oz.	Cinchonidin. sulphas	—	—	2 0
78	oz.	Cinchonina	—	—	2 2
62	oz.	Cinchonin. hydrochlor.	—	—	1 8
56	oz.	Cinchonin. sulphas	—	—	1 6
44	lb.	Cinnamon. pulv.	1 9	0 6	0 1
36	dr.	Ephedrina	—	—	5 9
28	dr.	Ephedrin. hydrochlor.	—	—	4 6
28	dr.	Ephedrin. sulphas	—	—	4 6
12	oz.	Ext. colchici liq.	—	1 11	0 4
11	oz.	Ext. conii, B.P.C.	—	1 10	0 3
8	oz.	Ext. euphorbiae liq., B.P.C.	—	1 4	0 3
24	oz.	Ext. hamamelidis, B.P.C.	—	3 10	0 7
17	oz.	Ext. hyoscyami liq. Ang.	—	2 9	0 5
27	oz.	Ext. hyoscyami sicc. Ang.	—	4 4	0 8
63	oz.	Ext. hyoscyami virid. Ang.	—	10 0	1 4
66	oz.	Ext. hyoscyami virid. sicc. Ang.	—	10 7	1 8
30	lb.	Gelatinum zinci	1 2	0 4	—
45	lb.	Gentiana pulverat.	1 7	0 6	—
24	oz.	Guaiacol liq.	—	3 10	0 6
15	oz.	Jalapa pulverat.	—	0 10	0 2
46	oz.	Menthol (natural)	—	6 9	1 0
20	oz.	Menthol (synthetic)	—	2 11	0 5
17	oz.	Ol. abietis	—	2 6	0 5
114	lb.	Ol. amygd. Ang.	4 1	1 2	0 2
120	lb.	Ol. amygd. pallid.	4 3	1 2	0 2
40	oz.	Ol. juniperi exot.	—	5 10	0 10
75	oz.	Ol. lavand. opt.	—	—	1 7
51	oz.	Ol. limettae destil.	—	—	1 1
28	oz.	Ol. menth. Jap.	—	4 1	0 7
36	oz.	Ol. menth. redestil.	—	5 3	0 9
24	oz.	Ol. salviae	—	3 6	0 6
8	oz.	Pil. rhei co. pulv.	—	1 2	0 2
157	lb.	Potassii iodidum	5 8	1 8	0 3
16	oz.	Sodii iodidum	—	2 4	0 4
6	oz.	Terpineol	—	0 11	0 2
48	oz.	Theobromin. et sodii salicyl.	—	7 8	1 2
78	lb.	Tinct. digitalis	3 0	0 10	0 2
77	lb.	Tinct. hyoscyami Ang.	3 0	0 10	0 2
65	lb.	Tinct. rhei co.	2 9	0 9	0 2
58	lb.	Vin. pepsini, B.P.C.	2 3	0 8	0 2
39	lb.	Zingib. Jamaica pulv.	1 5	0 5	0 1

EVOLUTION OF THERAPEUTICS OUTLINED

SIR WALTER LANGDON-BROWN (a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society) gave a lecture on the "Evolution of Therapeutics" to members of the Nottingham Branch of the Society recently. Local members of the medical profession and pharmacy students of Nottingham University College were also present. Mr. T. R. Burrows presided. Prior to the meeting Sir Walter was entertained to lunch, at which the guests included Mr. F. Crooks (president, Nottingham Medico-surgical Society), Drs. Cyril Banks (Medical Officer of Health), Barbash and J. A. O. Briggs, Professor Gulland (University College), and Mr. Todd (Students' Union).

History.—Sir Walter sketched the history of therapeutics from primitive remedies, through the times of the Greeks and the Middle Ages, to the nineteenth century.

Endocrines, Antitoxins and Vitamins.—The triple discoveries of endocrines, antitoxins (whether passively or actively acquired) and vitamins had had a profound reaction on the whole subject of therapeutics, directing it towards the application of nature's own remedies. The next chapter, however, showed how drugs foreign to the system could usefully intervene. Nervous impulses acted on the tissues through the intermediary of chemical agents: it had long been known that atropine, for example, paralysed vagal and certain other nerve endings. It was now shown that this was because atropine prevented access of acetylcholine into the tissue cell. Drugs might apparently prevent the entrance of toxin into the tissues. The adrenal medulla was one large receptacle of the same chemical substance as was momentarily set free at every sympathetic post-ganglionic ending, and could reinforce the effects at such endings when there was a sudden emergency call for a general mobilisation of the sympathetic nervous system. This opened a large field for pharmacological research. Drugs could be used to facilitate or inhibit certain nervous reactions, and to prevent toxic effects. Already synthetic modifications of acetylcholine, such as mecholol, had been shown to possess some but not all the properties of acetylcholine. Realisation of the intimate intertwining of nervous and chemical mechanisms had introduced a new era into therapeutics.

The endocrine system had an autonomy of its own for directing the ordinary biochemical needs of the body, but it was abundantly clear that it could be influenced through the nervous system. To appreciate that the central nervous system operated through chemical substances at every nerve ending was to realise that both directly in this way and indirectly through the endocrine system the central nervous system remained in control.

Chemotherapy.—The last great triumph of therapeutics, chemotherapy, might at first sight seem a departure from this biological approach, but was not so remote as it appeared. The term was almost universally limited to the treatment of parasitic diseases by chemical disinfection or control of the causative agent without producing marked toxic effects on the patient. Just as the body could be educated by small doses of a toxin to resist larger doses, so a microbe could be educated by small doses of drugs to resist larger ones. In the earlier days of Salvarsan therapy it had been found that inadequate doses made the spirochæte resistant to any further administration of arsenic. The same was true of sulphonamides. This fact proved, he thought, that in chemotherapy a biological reaction was excited. They could now see the steps by which success had been obtained: first the conception that there was some relationship between chemical constitution and pharmacological action; next, that a drug, like a toxin, could attach itself to a cell and so modify its action that it could produce, like an antitoxin, something which paralysed the microbe until it could be dealt with by the normal defensive mechanisms of the body. Thus, after all, chemotherapy was allied to biological methods.

Difficulties of Experiment.—Therapeutics must be based on physiology and pathology. But it had a special difficulty of its own, and that was the almost complete impossibility of rigidly controlled experiment, with consequent doubtful validity of interpretations of the results. The innate conservatism of the medical profession might have advantages as well as drawbacks, all the more so at a time when the public seemed at the mercy of every new fad.

TEES-SIDE BRANCH ANNUAL MEETING

THE annual meeting of the Tees-side Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held in Middlesbrough recently, Mr. W. R. Brackenbury presiding. The secretary reported that the branch had approximately 260 members; apprentices numbered twenty-two, of whom eleven were apprenticed to multiple firms. Two private employers had two apprentices. The distribution was: Middlesbrough, eight; Darlington, four; the Hartlepoons, four; Stockton, three; Redcar, South Bank and Richmond, one each. The secretary pointed out that apprentices in the area had in recent years been reduced by 60 per cent., but the present position was considered satisfactory. Members were experiencing more and more difficulty in securing apprentices, for parents and teachers were of the opinion that the remuneration offered to pharmacists on qualifying was not commensurate with the high standard the examination demanded; in other professions time and money spent on training could be regarded as capital invested. The area had thirty-four A.R.P. first-aid stations, each with an honorary pharmacist attached. At some posts, in the interest of efficiency and for the convenience of pharmacists, certain pharmaceutical equipment had been supplied. The report was adopted, and the following officers were then elected: *Chairman*, Mr. W. R. Brackenbury; *Vice-Chairman*, Mr. D'Arcy Bray; *Secretary and Treasurer*, Mr. R. MacDonald Murray; *Assistant Secretary*, Mr. J. M. Langman; *Auditor*, Mr. T. R. Schofield; *Committee*: Messrs. J. C. Thompson, J. W. Moffitt, F. T. R. Hollings, W. A. Thompson, J. L. T. Goodswen, J. Huggins and J. Drust.

Address by Council Member.—Mr. F. C. Wilson then addressed the meeting, referring in turn to the code of ethics; the improved financial position of the "Pharmaceutical Journal"; the Benevolent and War Aid Funds; new building; centenary arrangements; suggested postponement of the annual election; Medicines Stamp Acts; position of pharmacists in the services and in A.R.P.; and sections 8, 9 and 10 Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933.

Discussion.—Members later indicated that they did not think sufficient had been done to safeguard the pharmacist's qualification from being multiplied indefinitely through unqualified channels. Mr. Wilson explained that as a result of war, the Benevolent Fund's investments had been badly hit and it was very necessary to increase contributions, and mentioned ways and means by which contributions to the War Aid Fund could be collected. Several members expressed the view that on no account should either the president

or the Council associate themselves with a purely sectional appeal for war-aid support. Mr. Wilson asked as many of the members as possible to attend the modified centenary celebrations. Several members said that at present pharmacy had many vital problems confronting it, all of which seem to be disregarded in the unimaginative agenda of the Branch Representatives' meeting, and this was bound to affect adversely the attendance of active branch members. Mr. Wilson said that it had been deemed best not to raise contentious matters during the celebrations. He referred to difficulties in the way of communicating with members that might operate to render difficult the holding of the election this year; all members present deplored the very suggestion of such postponement and it was unanimously agreed to send a resolution to this effect to the Council.

The Branch and the Medicines Stamp Acts.—It was pointed out that the branch had given much time and thought to this matter and had prepared a suggested Bill, which had been forwarded to the pharmaceutical Press. The matter vitally concerned the greater number of the Society's members, and as the Society, with the help of its branch organisation, had played a great part in defeating those who had endeavoured to filch from pharmacists a long-established privilege, any initiative in this campaign should, it was felt, be sponsored by the parent society.

"Co-op" Amendment.—The Branch has all along refused, urged members, to condone the Council's fear of prosecuting certain vested interests that challenged the Society's right to enforce the 1933 Act, and welcomes the Council's new attitude on this matter. Several members recalled that, some years earlier, the same vested interests had endeavoured to strike a mortal blow at professional pharmacy when they endeavoured to attract N.H.I. prescriptions to their own pharmacies by holding out a bribe, i.e. giving a dividend on purely professional services. To the credit of the Government this menace had been promptly and effectively dealt with. It was also recalled that, from a totally unbiased pharmaceutical quarter (the City of Glasgow), a resolution had been proposed "That the curtailment of the promiscuous sale of drugs by uncontrolled and unregistered persons should be regarded as a definite public health need." Many speakers refused to countenance the Pharmaceutical Council's departing from this principle, hence the determined opposition to the "appeasement" policy.

TRADE NOTES

HALEX TOOTH-BRUSHES.—Halex, Ltd., Hale End, London, E.4, announce the temporary withdrawal of some of their lines of tooth-brushes.

N & P RAZOR BLADE SHARPENER.—This article, advertised in last week's issue (p. 8), has been officially ruled not to be liable to the Limitation of Supplies Order.

DISPLAY PARCELS.—Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., Greenford, have reduced the range of bonus parcels for Ostomalt and display parcels for other of their products. Detail of these alterations will be sent on request.

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES & CO., LTD., East Ham, London, E.6, ask us to draw the attention of the trade to the notice published in the Coloured Supplement, under "Public Notices," in which they deny the rumour that the business was to be acquired by another company.

EX-LAX.—The recent shortage in supplies of certain sizes of this product has now been overcome and Ex-Lax, Ltd., Slough, Bucks, state that wholesalers hold ample stocks of all sizes. Bonus parcels of this proprietary are also available through the usual wholesale channels.

BRITISH-MADE CACHETS.—Thomas Christy & Co., Ltd., 4-12 Old Swan Lane, London, E.C.4, are able to supply British-made cachets from stock. Under the name of Cygnet these cachets are supplied in five sizes and one colour, white. Further details will be supplied on application.

NEW PRICE LIST.—Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., 56 Hanover Street, Liverpool, 1, have published a new edition of their "A" list. Symbols are used to indicate the amount of purchase tax payable.—Messrs. Evans have recently issued medical literature dealing with Mersalyl and Percalcin.

OFFICE MACHINERY.—H.M. Stationery Office, Supplies Division (S.3), Princes Street, London, S.W.1, require for Government work modern accounting, adding and listing, and calculating machines. Offers, giving full details of whether the machines are for sale, hire or loan, should be sent to the above address.

RESTRICTED SUPPLIES AVAILABLE.—Vosemar, Ltd., Bury, inform us that in order to give everyone in the trade a proportion of their peace-time orders, supplies of Vosemar, Curly Top and Vosene are being made available through the usual wholesale channels. Advertising to the public of these products is to be continued.

COGENE.—Genatosan, Ltd., Loughborough, have introduced under the name of "Cogene" a product in tablet form containing aspirin, phenacetin, caffeine and codeine phosphate. The tablets are supplied in tubes of ten and twenty enclosed in cartons and display outers as shown in the company's advertisement in this issue.

FAMOUS FIRMS UNITE.—Details of an interesting development in the concentration of the perfumery industry are the subject of an advertisement elsewhere in this issue. For the duration of the war the well-known businesses of J. & E. Atkinson, Ltd., and The Erasmic Co., Ltd., have joined forces under the title of Atkinson & Erasmic, Ltd. Orders for any of the products manufactured by either of the companies should be addressed to Warrington. The new company are also the selling agents for Proprietary Perfumes, Ltd.

A BRANDED WOOL-WAX.—Recently a large plant has been erected in this country by Croda, Ltd., Goole, Yorks, for the continuous manufacture of Hartolan wool-wax. The basic raw material of this compound is wool fat, the process of manufacture being a splitting of wool fat into wax acids and wax alcohols, the latter becoming, after further treatment and purification, Hartolan. To give a percentage composition of Hartolan and include all the alcohols known to be present is not possible at present, but the product is understood to consist mainly of a group of monovalent unsaturated hydroaromatic alcohols (sterols) all of which have a cyclopentanoperhydro-phenanthrene nucleus; these alcohols are of the cyclic series and of high molecular weight. The following is the approximate composition: (a) Cholesterols (mainly oxy-cholesterol, M.P. 56° C.) which are members of the cyclic series; (b) alcohols, not being sterols (e.g. carnaubyl, ceryl, myricyl) which are members of the aliphatic series; (c) alcohols of composition as yet unknown, including alcohols of the allylic series. Hartolan is a yellow wax-like substance, crystalline in appearance and brittle at about 10° C.; at lower temperatures it can be easily powdered. It sets hard and assumes a bright smooth appearance, but does not take a polish. From 5°-65° it changes its state strikingly, moving from a brittle, shiny solid to a viscous fluid. Once warmed above its melting point it takes many hours to re-set to its original state. Hartolan is soluble in all the important fat and oil solvents; in hot alcohol; and to a great extent in cold alcohol. It is stable in the presence of oxidising agents and does not become rancid. Hartolan forms a valuable source of cholesterols, and for practical purposes can be regarded as cholesterols reduced with 35 per cent of fatty matter. It differs from most true waxes in having a low free-fatty acid and a low saponifiable contents. A feature is its high melting point (140° F.) compared with the melting points of spermaceti, cetyl alcohol, stearin, Japan wax, paraffin and other mineral waxes, lanolin, and many synthetic waxes. The emulsification properties of Hartolan are such that practically any fatty or oily substance in which 2-5 per cent. of the product is dissolved will take up substantial quantities of water. The emulsions are of the water-in-oil type and neutral, but oil-in-water emulsions can be obtained by using Hartolan as the oil phase (instead of as the emulsifying agent) and employing as emulsifier lecithin, sodium or potassium soaps, triethanolamine soaps, ammonia soaps, or glyceryl monostearate. Hartolan water-in-oil emulsions possess the feature that acids such as tartaric, citric and lactic, as well as many metallic salts, may be incorporated in them without fear of causing instability. Neither Hartolan nor absorption bases made from it possess the disadvantages of softness and stickiness, and of odour, associated with the use of lanolin.

MARRIAGES

HEATHER—BRICE.—At St. Matthew's Church, Elburton, near Plymouth, on March 26, Paul Heather, M.P.S., F.S.M.C., F.I.O., Killarney, Standarhay Villas, Elburton, to Joan Mary Priscilla Brice.

DEATHS

BEVERIDGE.—Recently, Mr. William Beveridge, M.P.S., The Ridgeway, Gunnersbury Park Estate, London, W.3. Mr. Beveridge passed the Minor examination in 1899.

BROOM.—Recently, Mr. Frank Willey Broom, M.P.S., 2 Watersmeet Road, Lynmouth, Devon. Mr. Broom passed the Minor examination in 1900.

DAVIS.—At Morley House, Lechlade, Glos, on March 22, Ada, the widow for thirty-seven years of the late G. A. Davis, chemist, Lechlade, aged seventy-four.

HALL.—Recently, Mr. Louis Clarence Hall, M.P.S., 1 The Avenue, Monument Park, Wigan, aged sixty-seven.

IDDON.—Recently, Mr. David Iddon, M.P.S., 308 The Green, Eccleston, Chorley, aged thirty-three. Mr. Iddon had been in business about six years. He was a corporal in the Home Guard.

ISAAC.—Recently, Mr. Arthur Ade Isaac, M.P.S., Bude. Mr. Isaac passed the Minor examination in 1914.

LOCKIE.—Presumed lost at sea, as a result of enemy action, Mr. Robert Lockie, sales director of A. L. Simpkin & Co., Ltd., chemists' confectionery manufacturers, Sheffield. Mr. Lockie, who was well known to chemists, particularly in the London area, was returning from the Americas where he had been in connexion with the company's export business.

PEACE.—Recently, Mr. Ira Peace, M.P.S., 671 Liverpool Road, Irlam, Manchester, aged sixty-seven.

RIGBY.—Recently, Mr. William Thomas Rigby, for many years public analyst to the Warwickshire County Council, aged seventy-eight. Mr. Rigby also practised as an analytical chemist with the late Dr. Bostock Hill in Birmingham.

SAVAGE.—At Bournemouth, on March 24, Mr. James William Savage, formerly of J. Savage & Co., Ltd., Bradford, aged sixty-six.

SMITH.—Recently, Mr. Norman Seelers Smith, chemist and druggist, Coleford, Glos. Mr. Smith passed the Minor examination in 1882.

PERSONALITIES

SERGEANT-PILOT R. M. LEWIN, M.P.S., who was recently awarded the George Cross (C. & D., March 16, p. 163), has been granted a commission as pilot-officer in the Royal Air Force.

SIR CECIL WEIR, K.B.E., M.C., who has been appointed Controller-General of Factory and Storage Premises, is a member of the Industrial and Export Council. He is a vice-president of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce and chairman of its Overseas Committee. From August 1939 to March 1940 he was Civil Defence Commissioner for the Western District of Scotland, and has been president of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce; chairman, finance and general purposes committee, Scottish Development Council; and chairman, administrative committee, Empire Exhibition, Scotland, 1938.

RECENT WILLS

MR. THOMAS TAYLOR LEIGHTON, 565 Lea Bridge Road, London, E., chemist, who died on October 4, 1939, left estate of the gross value of £1,750 with net personality £1,059.

MR. WILLIAM WEBSTER (OF VINT), 32 Cart Manor Road, King Lane, Chapeltown, Leeds (Vints Cash Chemists, Ltd.), who died on October 5, 1940, left £2,835, with net personality £473.

MR. GEORGE WILLIAM BAGSHAW, chemist and druggist, Old Shoreham Road, Brighton, who died on August 4, 1939, left £25,583. He left £500 to the Benevolent Fund of the Pharmaceutical Society.

COLONEL SIR WILLIAM FITZTHOMAS WYLEY, V.D., D.L., J.P., The Charterhouse, London Road, Coventry, Warwick, late chairman and managing director of Wyleys, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, an ex-Mayor of Coventry and a prominent Freemason, who died on August 12, 1940, left £72,387, with net personality £50,974. Among the bequests are £200 to Francis Bray, secretary of Wyleys, Ltd., if still in his service; £100 each to Charles Kirk, Walter Howes and William Allum, similarly; £50 each to F. Richardson and Reginald Howes, similarly; two weeks' wages to other employees of Wyleys, Ltd., of ten years' service.

MR. HENRY MACKEY JOHNSON, "Ashley," Thornhill Road, Dunmurry, co. Antrim, senior partner in Johnson Brothers, Belfast and Dublin, who died on December 23, 1939, left personal estate in England and Northern Ireland valued at £24,049. Among the bequests were £100 to Mrs. Georgina Smith, £100 to Ellie Sinnerton, in appreciation of valuable and faithful services to Johnson Bros., £2 for each year of service with Johnson Bros. to Evelyn McFall, Beatrice Ferris, Daisy Sinnerton, Eileen Boal, Eva Wilson, Gwendoline Higginson, and Dorothy Harte, if still in the firm's service, in appreciation of capable and loyal services.

WAR-TIME COSMETIC FORMULAS

V.—Toilet Lotions

THE demand for toilet lotions during recent years has increased so considerably that many variations have been introduced for specific purposes, under such names as astringent, tonic, after-shaving and hand lotions, etc. Each is discussed below. In composition all these lotions are fundamentally similar, consisting of weak alcoholic solutions of aromatic, astringent, antiseptic substances, some of which have a stimulating or refreshing effect on the skin.

Tonic Lotions.—As a rule tonic skin lotions are mildly astringent, weak alcoholic solutions intended for removing traces of make-up, freshening the skin and closing the pores. They can be prepared as clear, colourless liquids, or can be tinted as required by the addition of a little water-soluble cosmetic dye. Pale green, pink and amber shades are perhaps the most suitable for this class of product. Tonic lotions can be made easily by dissolving any solids in the liquids and filtering finally. In general, skin tonics are used more regularly than astringent lotions, and therefore they should not be made too astringent. Zinc sulphocarbonate is sometimes added, as its solutions are claimed to have bleaching properties.

After-Shaving Lotions.—Lotions of this type probably owe much of their popularity to the transitory feeling of well-being, freshness and tightness of the skin of the face which follows their use. Their effect is to arrest the flow of blood from razor scratches, check rashes and allay irritation. They are usually antiseptic and mildly styptic, and may contain a local anæsthetic to relieve smarting, a weak acid to neutralise any trace of alkali left by hydrolysed soap, and a skin-softening agent. For these purposes alum, alcohol and zinc sulphate are often used as astringents, boric, citric and lactic acids as antiseptic and acidifying agents, menthol for its cooling effect, glycerin, sorbitol, diethyleneglycol ethyl ether as skin softeners, and benzocaine as a local anæsthetic. Care has to be taken that the amount of astringents and menthol is not

sufficient to intensify smarting or irritation on the face. Another type of after-shave lotion can be made on the model of a liquid cream containing gum.

Astringent Lotions.—These are intended primarily to correct excessive oiliness and perspiration, and to tighten coarse pores. For cosmetic purposes astringent substances can be divided into two classes: (a) those having a chemical action in precipitating protein, i.e. true astringents, (b) substances whose astringent effect is mainly physical, sometimes called "pseudo-astringents." Examples of the former are ions such as the tannates, aluminium, iron, zinc and magnesium, and of the latter alcohol, cold water, etc. The aluminium ion is recognised as having a marked astringent action, and even weak solutions of the chloride or sulphate of aluminium exhibit this property to a considerable extent; the alums, i.e. the double sulphates, although powerful astringents, are less potent. In astringent toilet lotions aluminium chloride, sulphate, acetate and borotartarate are among the principal salts used, though boric acid and borax are also frequently employed. Other ingredients included are witch hazel solution, menthol, thymol, tannic acid, glycerin and alcohol.

Hand Lotions.—Preparations sold under this name are probably the oldest form of toilet lotion, for they were designed primarily to counteract the roughening effect of housework and cold weather and for keeping the hands soft. The modern types are similar in composition to liquid creams, and may contain stearic acid, beeswax, lanolin, oxycholesterin bases, etc., in addition to the foregoing ingredients. Among the mucilages that can be employed are tragacanth, karaya, quince, and Irish moss. The addition of a little preservative is important, and about 0.1-0.2 per cent. of methyl *p*-hydroxybenzoate is suitable for the purpose. Instead of the glycerin in the following formulas one of the alternatives given in "Glycerin Substitutes," C. & D., 1940, II, 142, can be used.

Tonic		I	
Alcohol	30.0
Glycerin	5.0
Lactic acid (85 per cent.)	2.0
Water	62.5
Perfume	0.5
		2	
Menthol	0.05
Glycerin	5.0
Alcohol	5.0
Boric acid	2.0
Bay rum	15.0
Water	72.7
Perfume	0.25
		3	
Boric acid	2.0
Alum	1.0
Camphor	0.02
Menthol	0.14
Formaldehyde	0.1
Ethylene glycol	4.0
Water	82.49
Alcohol	10.0
Perfume	0.25

After-Shave		I	
Boric acid	2.3
Menthol	0.25
Glycerin	2.0
Alcohol	8.0
Distilled witch hazel	87.15
Perfume	0.5
		2	
Distilled witch hazel	15.0
Alcohol	10.0
Alum	0.5
Menthol	0.05
Benzocaine	0.05
Boric acid	1.0
Glycerin	5.0
Water	68.4
		3	
Stearic acid	2.0
Potassium hydroxide	0.1
Powdered karaya	0.5
Cacao butter	2.0
Alcohol	10.0
Glycerin	8.0
Water	77.4

Astringent		I	
Alum	0.75
Zinc sulphate	0.1
Glycerin	10.0
Alcohol	10.0
Water	78.65
Perfume	0.5
		2	
Aluminium sulphate	1.5
Boric acid	0.2
Distilled witch hazel	20.0
Alcohol	10.0
Water	68.0
Perfume	0.3
		3	
Zinc sulphocarbonate	0.75
Camphor	0.35
Menthol	0.35
Perfume	0.75
Alcohol	10.0
Distilled witch hazel	87.8

Hand		I	
Quince seed	2.0
Hot water	8.0
Glycerin	16.0
Distilled witch hazel	71.5
Boric acid	2.0
Perfume	0.5

Soak the quince seed in the water, heated to about 80° C., for six hours and strain. Dissolve the boric acid in the witch hazel and add to the mucilage with the other ingredients.

		2	
Tragacanth	0.75
Glycerin	6.25
Distilled witch hazel	6.25
Tincture of benzoin	0.4
Liquefied phenol	0.75
Oil of rose	0.1
Alcohol	6.25
Water	79.25
		3	
Stearic acid	1.5
Powdered soap	1.0
Alcohol	4.0
Glycerin	5.9
Borax	2.5
Gum karaya	1.5
Water	82.95
Perfume	0.5
Preservative	0.15

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

A Brief Historical Survey of the Society's Activities, 1841-1941

by Howard Bayles, M.P.S.

ON April 15, 1841, a public meeting of "the members of the trade" was held at the Crown and Anchor tavern in the Strand, London. The preparation for it had been thorough. Two months previously the same tavern was the venue of "a large and influential public meeting of chemists and druggists" convened for the purpose of taking action regarding a Bill "to amend the Laws relating to the Medical Profession of Great Britain and Ireland," introduced in the House of Commons by a Mr. Benjamin Hawes. The meeting decided to petition Parliament against the Bill, which as originally drafted proposed to place chemists and druggists to some extent under medical control; and for more effectually opposing the Bill a committee of wholesalers and retailers was formed. At the April meeting the committee announced that it had persuaded Mr. Hawes to add to his Bill a clause safeguarding the rights of chemists and druggists: however, on the second reading of the Bill being begun the House of Commons had been "counted out." After the committee's report had been formally received, the principal resolution on the agenda was proposed by William Allen, F.R.S., seconded by John Bell and carried. It read: "That for the purpose of protecting the permanent interests, and increasing the respectability of Chemists and Druggists, an Association be now formed under the title of the 'PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN.'" According to Bell and Redwood's "Historical Sketch of the Progress of Pharmacy in Great Britain," from which several of the facts in the earlier part of this article are taken, "The" was added to the original title in a report presented at the first meeting of members, held on June 1 of the same year. William Allen was then elected president; George Walter Smith and Robert A. Farnar, who had done much of the spadework in connexion with the two meetings, were made joint honorary secretaries. It was arranged that the committee formed in February, numbering forty, should hold office as the first Council of the Society till the general meeting of members in May 1842, after which the Council should consist of twenty-one elected members.

The First Months.—In July 1841 the Council circulated 5,000 copies of an inaugural address to the chemists and druggists of Great Britain. In the following November a meeting of subscribers to a defence fund originated in or just before 1814 for the protection of chemists and druggists was held, and the existing balance, £862 18s. 2d., was transferred to the Society. Despite this tangible sign of corporate existence, a monthly publication called "The Chemist," which was started in 1839 and continued for about nineteen years, uttered the following portentous forecast in its issue for January 1842: "We are but too sure of the SPEEDY AND TOTAL EXTINCTION of this Society, and that, like the British Association, the pit of oblivion awaits it." As a matter of fact, statements presented at the first annual meeting of the Society showed that 984 members and 976 associates had then been enrolled. During these early months of its existence the Council and committees met at members' houses. In December 1841 the Council hired the building at 17 Bloomsbury Square, in the first instance from year to year. G. W. Smith was appointed secretary with a salary, and the original arrangement was terminated. The Council met at the new address for the first time on January 6, 1842. The printed minutes recording these activities make little mention of the man who, while Smith, Farnar and their colleagues were organising opposition to hostile or potentially hostile legislation, was equally diligent in laying the foundation of a body to promote the scientific and cultural advance of chemists and druggists as a class. Jacob Bell's "pharmaceutical tea-party" on March 20, 1841, held at the Oxford Street premises of the business founded by his father, John Bell, was a formative influence of great importance in giving direction to the aspirations of pharmacists who aimed at becoming members of an accredited profession. Until the Society acquired headquarters of its own, its monthly scientific meetings were held at his house; and he visited many parts of the country for the purpose of expounding the aims of the Society and founding branches. He was the proprietor and editor of "The Pharmaceutical Journal," the Society's official organ, from its inception in 1841 till his death during his presidency in 1859, when it became known that he had transferred the copyright to the Society and had bequeathed for its use the sum of £2,000. The Council expended the greater part of this bequest in erecting new laboratories at 17 Bloomsbury Square, and collected a similar sum for the establishment of the Jacob Bell memorial scholarships.

The School and the Charter.—At the first monthly meeting held in the new headquarters (January 12, 1842) it was announced that

arrangements for the establishment of a school of pharmacy had been engaging the attention of the Council. Six introductory lectures were given during the winter and spring by well-known men of science. On May 17 a course of instruction in botany was begun by Dr. A. T. Thomson; in the following October courses in materia medica, chemistry and pharmacy were added under the supervision of Dr. J. Pereira, Mr. G. Fownes and Mr. Theophilus Redwood respectively. Professor Redwood has an additional claim to remembrance as Jacob Bell's "right-hand man" in much of the Society's routine work. Bell claimed that the Society was the first institution in the country to provide practice in scientific experiments for students. The lectures began at 7.30, 8.0 or 8.30 a.m. The first Bell scholar, the late Sir William Tilden, was led to the discovery of nitrosyl chloride by an investigation begun in the chemical laboratory at Bloomsbury Square. The first associate of the Society by examination was admitted on November 15, 1842, and the first Major candidates in February 1844. When the general arrangements for conducting the Society's affairs were approaching completion, the Council decided to petition the Crown for a charter of incorporation. The petition was presented on November 5, 1842; on account of the personal acquaintance of the president with Queen Victoria the usual procedure was accomplished expeditiously, and the Charter was granted on February 18, 1843.

The North British Branch.—The formation of the Society's North British Branch is closely connected with the passing of the first Pharmacy Act, the principal subject of the next paragraph. On June 12, 1851, Jacob Bell, then Member of Parliament for St. Albans, was granted leave in the House of Commons to introduce a Bill to regulate the qualifications of pharmaceutical chemists. In the following month resolutions in favour of setting up a board of examiners for Scotland, a matter not provided for in the Bill, were passed at meetings of chemists and druggists in Edinburgh and Aberdeen. The Lord Advocate and Sir W. G. Craig, M.P., took action, and a clause to this effect was added to the Bill. The chief promoter of the campaign among the Scottish chemists was John MacKay, who had been an assistant in the pharmacy of John Bell for two years and had during the first decade of the Society's life secured twenty-six members for it in Scotland. On September 8 and 22, 1851, meetings were held in Edinburgh in order to arrive at a decision on the Bill so far as it affected Scottish pharmacy. At the second of these meetings John Duncan, founder of Duncan, Flockhart & Co., presided, and Jacob Bell was present. It was agreed to recommend that there should be eight examiners for Scotland, nominated annually by the Scottish members. The Society's Council adopted the recommendation on December 3. The first annual meeting of the Branch was held on April 4, 1853. It has had several addresses—first in Princes Street (for meetings) and York Place (for examinations), then successively in George Street, St. Giles Street, George Street again, and since 1884 at 36 York Place, latterly enlarged by the acquisition of adjoining property. In 1886, after a dispute with the Society's headquarters, a fresh constitution was granted to the Branch, the administrative body becoming the Executive and the president and vice-president the respective chairman and vice-chairman. Mr. MacKay remained the unpaid secretary till his death in 1881: it was then decided to attach a salary to the post. The first occupant was Mr. Peter MacEwan, Ph.C., who resigned after five years to join the editorial staff of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, of which he became Editor. His successor for the next fifty years was Mr. John Rutherford Hill, O.B.E., Ph.C., recently chairman for two terms of the British Pharmaceutical Conference; and on Mr. Hill's retirement Dr. J. G. Tait, Ph.C., was appointed resident secretary in Scotland.

Early Legislation.—During the forties of the past century the occurrence of several cases of arsenical poisoning caused public alarm, and in 1851 an Act "to regulate the Sale of Arsenic" was passed. There being at that time no statutory definition of either a pharmaceutical chemist or a chemist and druggist, the Act proved to be to a great extent "futile," as a chairman of the British Pharmaceutical Conference called it a few years ago. Seven days after it received the Royal assent Jacob Bell introduced in the House of Commons the Bill mentioned in the preceding paragraph. (As early as 1846 a draft Bill to regulate the practice of pharmacy had been mentioned at the Society's annual meeting. It proposed to separate the functions of registration and education, confining one or the other to the Society and setting up a "College of Pharmacy" for the second. It was soon dropped.) While Mr. Bell's Bill was under

consideration, 558 petitions, comprising 15,264 signatures, were presented in its favour, and only two petitions against it. The opposing petitioners were the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh and the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow: both bodies eventually withdrew their opposition. Owing to a change of government, the parliamentary procedure had to be begun *de novo* in the following year; this time, after certain modifications had been made in the course of the customary "laundering," the Bill became law. It confirmed the Charter save for any variations introduced by the new Act. No one seems to have thought at that time of asking for the exemption of pharmaceutical chemists from jury service; but ten years later the privilege was obtained, after considerable effort, for those actually in business. A Bill to amend an older Act relating to juries was then before Parliament, and a clause exempting pharmaceutical chemists from jury service was prepared for addition to it. It was considered impracticable to press for the inclusion of chemists and druggists in the exemption, as the general view was that its extension to them would seriously deplete the number of eligible jurors in the country. (The United Society of Chemists and Druggists, a body formed in 1861 to promote the interests of chemists and druggists, did attempt, without success, to have them included among the exempted classes.) The House of Commons rejected the proposed clause in the first instance, but the House of Lords accepted it with the addition of veterinary surgeons to the exempted. After a somewhat prolonged disagreement between the two Houses, the veterinary surgeons were excluded from and the pharmaceutical chemists retained in the clause, which became Section 2 of the Juries Act of 1862.

The Act of 1868.—The statutory association of a pharmaceutical qualification with the sale of poisons may be said to have originated in the well-known incident of poisoning by peppermint lozenges purchased at a market stall in Bradford in 1858. In 1859 the Government brought in a Bill to which was appended a poisons schedule suggested by Dr. Alfred Swaine Taylor in evidence before a Select Committee. The Bill was, however, withdrawn. From its formation early in 1861, the United Society of Chemists and Druggists kept a close watch on legislative proposals affecting the trade; and when the General Medical Council published, in 1863, the draft of a Bill involving a measure of medical control over the practice of pharmacy, that Society organised opposition to it. By this time a desire for a legal status for chemists and druggists was becoming general. In 1864 the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society and the Executive Committee of the United Society drafted separate Bills for regulating the qualifications of chemists and druggists in Great Britain: both Bills obtained their second reading in the House of Commons on March 29, 1865, and were sent to a Select Committee of the House. After a few sittings, and after a conference at Bloomsbury Square between the president, vice-president and secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society and a deputation of three representing the United Society, the Select Committee recommended the Government to introduce a new Bill based on certain resolutions. The next year passed uneventfully, though numerous meetings of chemists were held and many letters on the Bills (some extending to a column or more) appeared in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* and "The Pharmaceutical Journal." On February 19, 1867, a deputation from the United Society held a long discussion with the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, with the result that reconciliation between the two bodies and agreement on the terms of a new draft Bill were effected.

In most of the draft Bills the exclusive right of dispensing doctors' prescriptions and exemption from jury service were accorded to chemists and druggists: both provisions, however, ultimately disappeared. On February 4, 1868, a deputation representing both the societies was received by the Home Secretary. On April 21 the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society and the Executive Committee of the United Society met and considered the Bill in detail. Mr. G. W. Sandford, president of the Pharmaceutical Society, took the chair and guided the meeting to unanimous decisions. During the passage of the Bill through Parliament the Poisons Schedule was divided into two parts, five entries being separated from the rest to form Part II; and ergot with its preparations was added to Part I. The Bill became an Act on July 31. The president of the Society issued an official explanation of certain of its features. His own share in the preliminary work of shaping the Act was eulogised on all hands, and the presentation of a testimonial was decided upon at a meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference in August. On October 14 new by-laws were confirmed at a special meeting of members of the Society. A few lacunae discovered in the Act, and in particular those relating to medical practitioners and veterinary surgeons, were corrected in the short Pharmacy Act of 1869.

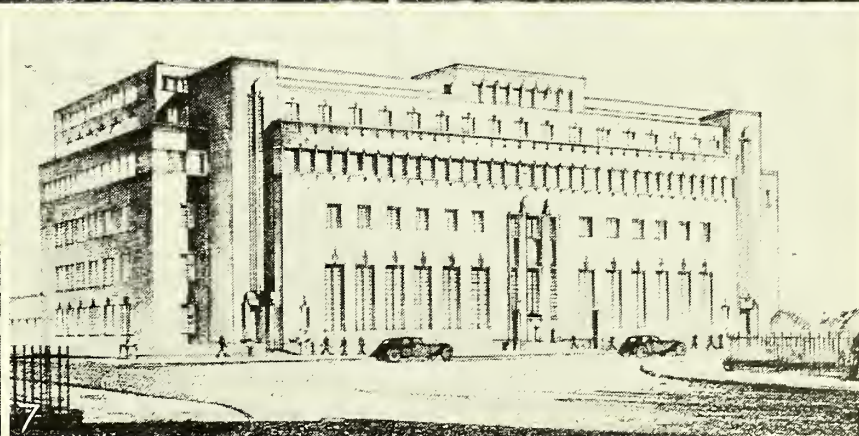
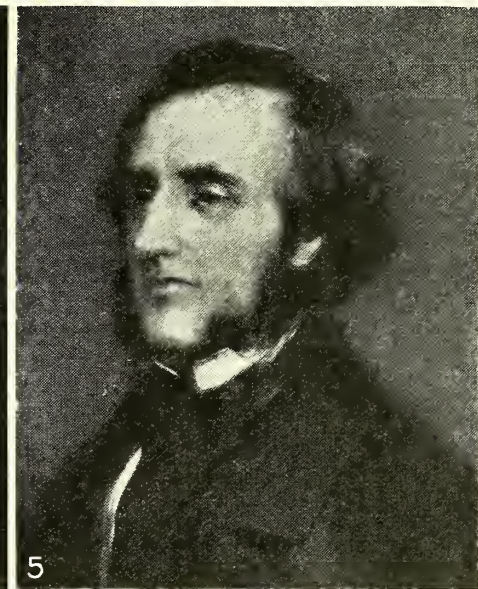
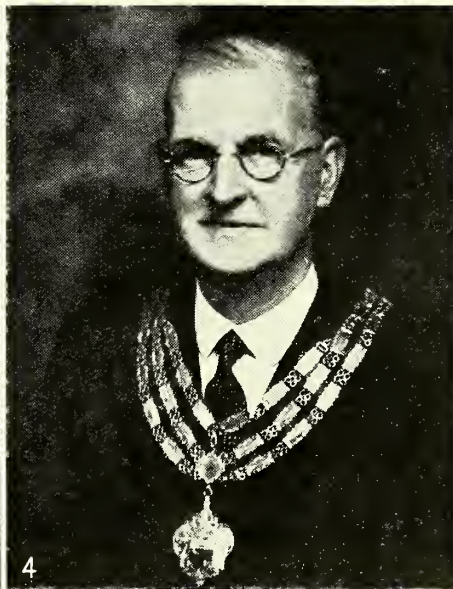
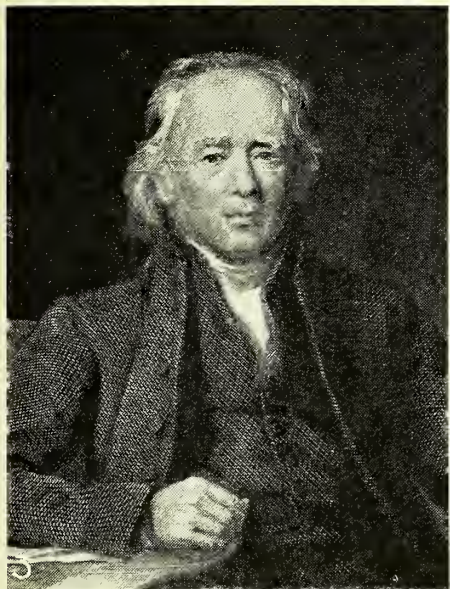
Gains and Losses.—From 1868 to the end of the century the Society had various experiences of the implications of the Pharmacy Acts. Several of these involved recourse to the courts, where the

decisions sometimes strengthened and sometimes weakened the Society's position as a protector of "those who carry on the business of Chemists and Druggists." On the one hand, a ruling like that in the Piper case (1893), in which it was held that proprietary preparations containing poison were not exempt from regulation as statutory poisons, aided the administration of the Act: on the other hand, when the House of Lords held (1880) that a corporation or limited company is not a person within the meaning of Sections 1 and 15 of the 1868 Act, a serious defect in pharmacy law was disclosed. In 1898 a brief amending Act rendered chemists and druggists eligible for election to membership of the Society, provided that seven members of the Council should vacate their seats annually in rotation instead of fourteen members as prescribed in the Charter, and effected a few minor constitutional changes. In 1901 it was discovered that the value of the property held by the Society exceeded the limit laid down in the Charter: a petition was presented to the Crown asking for leave to acquire property to a higher limit, and a supplementary Charter was granted. From December 1900 to March 1901 the Council and its legal advisers were at work on the draft of a Bill to regulate company pharmacy, to register shops and their managers, and to secure the reservation of dispensing to registered persons, firms and companies. In June 1901 a committee of the Privy Council was appointed for the purpose of inquiring "what alterations may be expedient in Schedule A of the Pharmacy Act, 1868," and during the next few months took evidence on the subject. In these two events may be found the germ of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act of 1908.

Two Important Acts.—A full narrative of the events leading to the passing of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act of 1908 would involve the preparation of a separate article. It must suffice to record that the long-standing problem of limited-company ownership of pharmacies was settled "on terms," and that another problem, the sale of agricultural and horticultural poisons by unqualified persons, was settled with a balance in favour of certain powerful influences. In respect of the latter settlement the Act was a retrograde measure, infringing a fundamental principle of the 1868 Pharmacy Act by permitting unqualified vendors to distribute specified poisons on observing a few "mechanical" restrictions, as they were afterwards called. Pharmacy fared better in the National Health Insurance Act of 1911, which gave persons insured under its provisions a qualified dispensing service. In the House of Commons debates that preceded its passing the work of Mr. (afterwards Sir) William Glyn-Jones, then parliamentary secretary to the Society, was invaluable. During the war of 1914-18 the fact that the Local Associations Executive set up to promote the interests of pharmacists under this Act was a part of the Society's organisation was of great service in regulating the allocation of qualified people in maintaining the supply of medicines for the civil community and in releasing a due proportion of them for service in the Forces. A register of such persons was formulated, and several members of the Council spent much of their time interviewing members of Government departments and committees on this and other problems.

Re-establishing Civilians.—In August 1918 the Council issued an appeal for subscriptions to a suggested value of £10,000 for helping pharmacists and others who would need financial assistance as a result of the war then nearing its close. The response exceeded expectations: £23,114 was collected within about twelve months. Even that sum would not have sufficed to meet the numerous claims on the War Auxiliary Benevolent Fund, as it was named, in the first years after the declaration of peace. Fortunately the Ministry of Reconstruction devised about the same time a scheme of grants to approved applicants training for appointments in civilian life after demobilisation. Interviewing boards, on which pharmacists served, were established in various parts of the country: so great was the demand for assisted training in pharmacy that more than 1,000 ex-Service men were accepted by the Grants Committee as students, and all the schools of pharmacy in the country were filled. The Council of the Society exercised, at the request of the Ministry of Labour, a general supervision over the arrangements. In 1924 the Charity Commissioners sanctioned an extension of the scope of the Fund to meet changed conditions, and in January 1941 it was finally closed. The work of the late Lieutenant-Colonel E. F. Harrison, a distinguished pharmacist and analyst who was Director of Chemical Warfare in 1918, was commemorated by the establishment of a memorial lecture (delivered for the first time at the meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference in 1919), the placing of a memorial plaque in the Society's headquarters, and the institution of a medal awarded periodically for research in the chemistry of drugs. Despite this link between the Society and the War Office, the question of the employment of pharmacists in the Army, raised from time to time, made little progress. It would even seem that the relations of the two authorities were more satisfactory

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY'S HISTORY IN PICTURES



1. Crown and Anchor tavern, Strand, London, at which the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain was formed. 2. Bloomsbury Square, London, in the eighteenth century. 3. William Allen, F.R.S., first president. 4. Walter Deacon, J.P., president 1939 to date. 5. Jacob Bell, a founder. 6. Present headquarters, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London. 7. Artist's impression of the future headquarters, Brunswick Square, London, W.C.1.

in mid-Victorian, pre-Cardwell days. Bell and Redwood's Historical Sketch states (p. 250): "At the time of the Crimean war it had been intimated that, in the appointment of dispensers, those holding certificates from the Pharmaceutical Society would have a preference given them; and subsequently, in 1857, . . . the Director-General of the Army Medical Department refused to engage any candidate who could not produce the certificate of the Board of Examiners in Bloomsbury Square." During 1914-18 unsuccessful attempts to obtain adequate recognition of pharmacists in warfare were made. In 1924 an elaborate report was issued by a committee consisting of a military chairman, three representatives of the War Office and three of the Pharmaceutical Society, placing on record, *inter alia*, that "improvements on the present arrangements are very necessary."

Apothecaries' Assistants Registered.—The most-discussed event of the year 1919 was the admission of apothecaries' assistants to the Register of Chemists and Druggists without examination, a new departure provided for in Section 4 (b) of the 1908 Act. When that Act was passed, the general opinion among pharmacists was that the provision was permissive, not mandatory; consequently, when it was realised that the Privy Council insisted on the subsection being put into operation there was much anxiety on the part of members of the Society. Two conflicting views of the position were taken. On the one hand it was considered that the admission of such persons to the Register would neutralise the intention of the 1868 Act to ensure the protection of the public against poisoning; that it violated the right of the Society to originate its own by-laws; that the value of the qualification would be lowered; and that the admission would form a precedent for further concessions of a similar nature. On the other hand it was claimed that the evidence of skill and knowledge to be produced by applicants under the subsection was a sufficient safeguard; and that an obligation inherent in the Act would, when admissions to the Register ended, have been completely fulfilled. A committee of protest against the terms of the by-law as drafted was formed and was extensively supported. The first of two stormy meetings of members of the Society was held in London in July and ended inconclusively, the president ruling that as the hall was not large enough to accommodate those who had arrived, no vote could be taken. At the second, held in a larger Metropolitan building in August, a card vote showed 682 members in favour of the proposed by-law and 434 against. The final date fixed for applications under the by-law was December 31, 1920, and it was ultimately announced that the number of persons registered under it was smaller than had at first been expected. During 1919 the examination for qualifying as a chemist and druggist began to assume its present form; and the Organisation Committee of the Council presented a report on territorial representation, with special reference to the constitution of the Local Associations Executive.

A Test Case and its Sequel.—The year 1919 saw, in addition to the events already recorded, the beginning of a development of great importance, the formation in England and Scotland of national organisations for the purpose of controlling the business side of pharmacy in matters calling for collective action. At the beginning of the year the Government was promoting, through the Ministry of Labour, two schemes for reorganising the trades of the country, one by means of Whitley Councils, the other through Trade Boards. On March 20 the Society was represented at a meeting called for discussing the application of the Trade Boards Acts to the distributive trades. Trade Boards were regarded by the Council (which for a time favoured the idea of a Whitley Council) as unsuited for application to the conditions of pharmacy; and the fact that the Society included employers and employees among its members rendered its position uncertain where negotiations between these classes of pharmacists might arise. At a meeting held in Edinburgh on April 30 the Scottish Pharmaceutical Federation was formed for the purpose of taking charge of the trade interests of employer pharmacists in Scotland: one of its first acts was to obtain counsel's opinion on the powers of the Society conferred by the Charter. This opinion was to the effect that the Charter granted no authority to assume duties connected with the regulation of wages or other conditions of employment. The Council of the Society thereupon obtained counsel's opinion on a parallel though not identical set of questions. This, differing from the Scottish opinion, maintained that the protection indicated in the Charter was wide enough to cover trading interests. In these circumstances it was agreed that the most satisfactory course was to have a friendly action brought against the Society in order to obtain an authoritative definition of the powers in question. During the next year a statement of claim was drawn up on behalf of a member, Mr. A. H. Jenkin, as plaintiff, and the case was heard in the Chancery Division by Mr. Justice Peterson, who on October 27 delivered a reserved judgment declaring that it was not within the powers of the Society to

undertake certain functions specified in the plaintiff's statement. The consequences of the judgment were quickly realised by the Council, and after preliminary negotiations a conference of delegates from local associations and pharmaceutical committees was summoned. At this conference, held in London on December 8, the Retail Pharmacists' Union (afterwards renamed the National Pharmaceutical Union) was formed, and organised pharmacy entered upon a new phase.

Dangerous Drugs Acts.—In 1920 the first Dangerous Drugs Act was passed. Negotiations between the Council and the Home Office were frequent, both before and after the Act became law. At the Council meeting in February 1921, for instance, it was decided to take all possible measures to obtain the withdrawal of the Regulations as drafted, and to seek the co-operation of the medical, dental and veterinary professions and other interests involved in formulating other Regulations. Certain modifications in the Government proposals resulted. The amending Act of 1923 similarly entailed correspondence with and visits to the Home Office. Before the first Regulations came into force in 1921 changes in Schedule A of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, were made, chiefly with the object of bringing British pharmaceutical practice in respect of narcotic drugs into line with a new international scheme. During 1920 a Proprietary Medicines Bill containing drastic provisions was introduced in Parliament; the Council, in collaboration with the Committee of the Local Associations Executive, made efforts to secure amendments designed to prevent undue interference with the practice of pharmacy. The Bill was eventually "shelved." Among new by-laws passed during the same year was one raising the fees for life membership and annual membership.

Branch Organisation.—In the course of the meeting at which the by-laws of 1920 were confirmed, the chairman remarked that the Council was considering the implications of the test case decided on October 27. (One of these has already been mentioned.) Early in 1922 the Council adopted a scheme submitted by the Organisation Committee for the formation of branches of the Society throughout the country: during that and the following year the working out of the scheme proceeded, some of the existing chemists' associations converting themselves into Pharmaceutical Society branches and others retaining their identity while forming such branches by affiliation. The Council's plan included the holding of a conference of branch representatives, "at least once a year," for discussing "the science and practice of pharmacy" and "the general advancement of the objects of the Pharmaceutical Society." The future of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, founded in 1863 as an independent organisation somewhat on the lines of the British Association, thus became an immediate problem. The Conference had during its fifty-nine years of life consistently sponsored scientific research, and had placed on record in its Year-books the principal results of original work that almost invariably attained a high standard. Negotiations between the Council of the Society and the Executive Committee of the Conference were begun without delay, and at one time appeared to have reached an *impasse*; however, the differences between the two conceptions were composed, and the Conference was absorbed in the Society. Its diamond jubilee was held in London in 1923 simultaneously with a meeting of the International Congress of Pharmacy. In the same year it was announced that the University of London had agreed to the institution of a degree in pharmacy.

Pharmacological Laboratories.—The first public intimation that the Council was considering with a view to action the bearing of the Therapeutic Substances Bill, then before Parliament, on pharmacy was given in 1924 in the address of the chairman of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, Mr. Edmund White. In his opening sentences he referred to "this newer *materia medica*" as "a sort of 'no man's land' between medicine and pharmacy," and in another passage he was more explicit: "Is it not possible to foresee the Pharmaceutical Society recognised as the suitable public body to be put in charge of such work as is contemplated by the Therapeutic Substances Bill? At any rate, the Council should carefully explore the situation before the territory is staked out and the opportunity lost." The Bill became an Act in the following year: the Council promptly took steps to set up a department for testing the substances mentioned in the Schedules. The pharmacological laboratories were formally opened on June 16, 1926, by the Minister of Health, Mr. Neville Chamberlain. A Labelling of Poisons Order, compelling a declaration of the proportion of every scheduled poison present in any medicine, came into force on January 1, 1926. With one exception the suggestions of the Council made during preliminary negotiations were adopted.

A Government Inquiry.—The results of the appointment by the Lord President of the Council, in 1926, of a Committee "to consider and report whether any modifications are necessary or desirable in

the Poisons and Pharmacy Acts" have been far-reaching. For the next four years the Committee was engaged in taking evidence and preparing its report; from 1930 to 1933 the present Pharmacy and Poisons Act was being shaped; since 1933 its implications have been gradually revealed, and the process is still incomplete. Evidence was submitted on behalf of the Society after the Council had discussed it in draft form with representatives of other interests; and Sir William Glyn-Jones, who had been the Society's secretary from 1918 to 1926, presented a separate memorandum. Soon after the publication of the Committee's report, accompanied by a draft Bill, in the spring of 1930, the Council issued a statement approving some of the conclusions arrived at but rejecting others. A committee of the Council was set up for the purpose of preparing amendments to the draft Bill, and in the following November the Council held a conference with representatives of the principal bodies connected with pharmacy. A Bill based on the Committee's draft was introduced in Parliament on December 17. This and another draft Bill were discussed at three meetings of branch representatives of the Society, two held in 1931 and one in 1932. The Bill of December 17, 1930, disappeared during the "economic blizzard" (as *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* called it) of 1931: it was reintroduced with the incorporation of a few amendments on February 28, 1933, and received the Royal assent four months later.

While this inquiry and the Bill arising from it necessarily became the chief preoccupation of the Council from 1926 to 1933, other subjects of importance were also in evidence. A meeting of branch representatives passed a resolution, at the British Pharmaceutical Conference of 1926, urging the Council to take immediate steps to set up a committee with the object of securing the representation of pharmacy in Parliament. In January 1927 an appeal for subscriptions to a new fund was issued over the signatures of the president, vice-president and secretary of the Society; in this fund the parliamentary fund established several years earlier was merged. A balance sheet published in 1929 showed that £10,469 had by then been subscribed, but that the results obtained in a general election were disappointing. At the Society's annual meeting in 1927 it was announced from the chair that "the whole question of the future of the Society's premises" was under consideration by the Council, and that the sum of £5,000 had been set aside as the nucleus of a building fund in preparation for the time when existing leases would expire. The annual report for 1930 showed that a block of houses in Brunswick Square, Bloomsbury, had been purchased for demolition and the erection of new headquarters. Building operations were begun when possession of the property was obtained, but have lately been suspended through the exigencies of war conditions. In 1928 the Pharmaceutical Societies of Great Britain and Northern Ireland decided to make an agreement recognising each other's diplomas of qualification by the reciprocal admission of pharmacists to their Registers, when desired, without further examination. A ruling was given, however, that this agreement could not be made, as was proposed, under Section 4 (b) of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908; early in 1929 the difficulty was ended by the passing, not without opposition in Parliament, of a short Act regularising the agreement. In 1932 the Council instituted a diploma in biochemical analysis for members of the Society; this was followed at a brief interval by a similar diploma in pharmaceutical analysis. Another innovation in 1932 was the inauguration of a vacation course in recent developments of pharmaceutical practice. Evidence of increased interest in the work of the Council was afforded by a proposal, accepted in principle by a majority vote, to admit members of the Society to certain meetings of the Council; and by the presentation of a presidential chair from the Pharmaceutical Societies of Australia and New Zealand. The ceremony of presenting the chair took place during the meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference in London in 1933, and the gathering was connected with Sydney, New South Wales, by long-distance telephone.

Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933.—An Order in Council made on August 8, 1933, directed that certain parts of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act should come into force on specified dates. Questions of interpretation soon arose. It was discovered, for instance, that although the statute abolished the need for the submission of new by-laws to a meeting of members of the Society for confirmation, the making of a corresponding change in the by-laws themselves had been forgotten. This and other details necessitated close study. The *personnel* of the Poisons Board set up under the Act was announced on November 8, and the Board met for the first time on December 7; the new Statutory Committee appointed for disciplinary action began its work in the following July. The issue in that month of a provisional Poisons List and Poisons Rules was followed by discussions comparable in extent with those that preceded the passing of the Pharmacy Act of 1868. Many representations from bodies interested were made to the Board, which after considering them issued in June 1935 a report proposing certain changes in

the List and Rules. The text of both as approved by the Home Secretary was issued in January 1936. The first Register of Premises prepared under the Act was published by the Society a few months later. During the same year the Council was interested in proprietary medicines in three aspects. It was represented on a joint committee of the Society and the British Medical Association set up to examine the possibility of publishing an approved list of such medicines, the claims of their respective makers to be certified as justifiable. The practical difficulties of the project were, however, regarded as too formidable to be overcome. The second movement in which the Council was an active participant was the promotion of a Medicines and Surgical Appliances (Advertisement) Bill, which after much preliminary negotiation between the interests concerned was drafted in an agreed form. On reaching its second reading in the House of Commons the House was "counted out." In December the secretary of the Society (Mr. H. N. Linstead) gave evidence before a Select Committee on Medicine Stamp Duties and presented on behalf of the Society a series of recommendations on the subject. In the Coronation year, 1937, it was announced that his Majesty the King had consented to become patron of the Society. The year ended with an important High Court decision on the construction of certain sections of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933.

In the Second Great War.—The oncoming of the present war affected the work of the Society before the outbreak. At the Council meeting in June 1938 it was announced that a memorandum for the guidance of members of the Society with regard to air-raid precautions had been issued after consultation with the Air-Raid Precautions Department of the Home Office. Correspondence with the Department on the subject of payment for materials supplied by pharmacists to persons injured in air raids was subsequently reported. At the request of the Minister of Health a committee was set up by the Council in February 1939 for the purpose of compiling a national register of pharmacists prepared to offer their services in an emergency. In June a budget proposal to abolish the stamp duties and licence duties on proprietary medicines was withdrawn after strenuous opposition fostered by the Society and other bodies. The first part of the report of a committee set up two years previously to report upon the organisation of pharmacy in Great Britain was presented at the meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference in July. On the commencement of hostilities in September part of the work of the Society's office and that of the School and pharmacological laboratories was transferred to Derbyshire, South Wales and Berkshire respectively. Emergency arrangements for examinations were made and have been modified from time to time. The Council has of late met in Derbyshire. A shortened meeting of the Conference was held in London, somewhat on the lines of those of 1915-18, in June 1940.

Some features of the Society's activities barely mentioned in this brief history would, in normal conditions, have received more extended notice. One of these is the assistance rendered in the preparation of the British Pharmacopœia. It is sometimes supposed that until recently the Society was ignored in this matter; yet (to refer once more to Bell and Redwood's Historical Sketch) it appears that as far back as 1854 the Council was approached by the Royal College of Physicians with a view to assisting in the compilation of a new Pharmacopœia, and that it appointed a Pharmacopœia Committee (consisting of all its members) and a working sub-committee. The lengthy dispute with the General Medical Council related essentially to the terms on which the Society's Council should collaborate. Its work was in a measure recognised in the prefaces to the British Pharmacopœias of 1885, 1898 and 1914; eventually a subcommittee of the Committee of Civil Research issued, in 1928, a report including a memorandum of evidence from the Pharmaceutical Societies of Great Britain and Northern Ireland which set forth the defects, as they viewed them, in the then existing system of compiling the Pharmacopœia. A more satisfactory working agreement was then arrived at. The responsibility for the publication of the British Pharmacopœia was, by the Medical Act of 1858, vested in the General Medical Council: the Society has for many years past issued publications of its own, including the well-known British Pharmaceutical Codex. A Benevolent Fund was established early in its history, and by the Act of 1868 the benefits of the Fund were made available to all qualified and registered persons, whether members or not. The payment of annuities began in 1865: two orphan funds have since been inaugurated, one in 1891 and the other in 1934. Scholarships and prizes have been established from time to time, and form a helpful incentive to study. In the course of this narrative the names of a few members who have earned recognition in wider spheres have been mentioned: a complete list of such names, if it could be compiled, would indicate that the Society has made a worthy contribution to the scientific progress of the past hundred years.

PHARMACY 100 YEARS AGO

by William Kirkby, M.Sc., Ph.C.

A CENTURY ago it was usual for a youth to train in a trade or profession by becoming indentured as an apprentice to a master who was willing to undertake such an obligation. This proceeding was sanctioned by long practice derived from the guilds of the middle ages. I have before me one such indenture (my father's), executed in 1848, which stipulates that he should "be taught, informed and instructed in the art, trade or business of a Chemist and Druggist." The same procedure was in force in respect of apothecaries as appears from John Mason Good's "History of Medicine as far as relates to the profession of the Apothecary." The end of the eighteenth century and the beginning of the nineteenth saw the steps which led to the foundation of the Pharmaceutical Society. Throughout the whole of the eighteenth century there was a steadily widening division between the apothecaries and the dealers in drugs, who became known as Chemists and Druggists. Good's book is of importance as it marks the last stage in this differentiation, and as such Jacob Bell in his "Historical Sketch" gave it a prominent place.

Apothecaries' Hostility to Druggists.—"Chemist and Druggist" became the generally accepted designation of the purveyors of medicines. The period—say between 1800 and 1840—with which I propose to deal is concerned chiefly with this class. Good in his book refers to Manchester druggists. It is peculiarly interesting that he does so because he and his friends at the "Crown and Anchor" in 1794 endeavoured to suppress these people in favour of the apothecaries because of their "want of a classical education" and their incapacity "to translate the directions of the apothecary's directions appended to their prescriptions." The non-success of these efforts is well illustrated by what happened in Manchester. He says in 1794 that ten or twelve years earlier there were only two druggists in Manchester, "now," in that year, "there are no less than eight, of whom three have commenced business in the last twelve months," and, he says, there were nine surgeons and twelve surgeon apothecaries. It may be well to put on record the following figures as a curious piece of pharmaceutical history. In 1816 (twelve years after Good's statement) the druggists in that town had risen to twenty-five with two chymists who were clearly engaged in manufacturing—like the Henrys; the population was estimated at 100,000; by 1838, when it was about 200,000, the chymists and druggists numbered 125. The apothecaries continued their endeavours to dislodge the chemists and druggists; but their efforts only resulted in the Apothecaries Act of 1815 into which the chemists and druggists managed to get inserted the famous clause reserving to them the right to pursue their trade and business as formerly. From that date until 1841 the chemists and druggists continued to exercise their right to sell drugs and deal in medicines as previously.

The Business of a Chemist and Druggist.—Having by means of the Apothecaries Act established themselves as a recognised body for the supply of medicines, *esprit de corps* seems to have seized the chemists and druggists, which is seen in the "Directories" of Manchester. In these the chemists and druggists are distinguished from the chymists (who were manufacturers), the wholesale druggists, apothecaries and archil makers; in one year there appeared a "Bleeder with Leeches" (1828), who was Grace Bates. As in Manchester so in London and elsewhere, their annals vouch for the respectable standing of the persons who carried on the trade and business of "Chemist and Druggist." The scope of this short article does not permit of much notice being taken of the enormous prevalence of the sale of proprietary articles and of self-medication as well as of the sale of physic of all kinds by hucksters. The chemists themselves did somewhat to encourage self-medication by the sale by the upper stratum of the fraternity of medicine chests. As an instance, here is a copy of the 28th edition (1840) of Cox's "Companion to the Family Medicine Chest." It is a little book of seventy-eight pages which gives precise directions for administering about sixty medicines, including ether, antimonial powder and wine, Dover's powder, Goulard ("of which it is better . . . not to make too free"), blistering ointment, quinine sulphate, opium, tartar emetic and white vitriol; the number of ailments and diseases that might be treated is upwards of eighty. There are some still living who may remember to have seen establishments founded in the 1820's whereat were sold such medicine cabinets as well as elaborate enema apparatus and syringes of fearsome proportions, back scratchers and tongue scrapers as well as scarifying machines and brass-mounted cupping glasses. By that time chemistry had become a calling having an air of being associated with progress. In this country the discoveries of Priestley and Dalton and their followers were becoming familiar to the reading classes; and the founding of schools of anatomy as well as the spread of dispensaries and infirmaries with

laymen sitting on their boards of management did a great deal to foster respect for the sellers of chemicals and drugs.

Dispensing Changes Hands.—The day had passed when apothecaries and druggists were required to be familiar with Latin so as to become acquainted with the contents of the Pharmacopœia. Nicholas Culpeper by his translation of that work had in the seventeenth century opened out its contents to all who possessed even a meagre knowledge of drugs. The tomes of Avicenna, Serapion and Mesuë disappeared from the desks of the apothecaries; they were replaced by the works of Salmon, Quincy, Alleyne and James. Gradually the dispensing rôle of the apothecaries passed during the eighteenth century into the hands of the chemists and druggists. The two bodies ultimately came into open conflict. Throughout the first forty years of the last century the business of the chemist and druggist generally was very mixed, partaking in varying degrees of dispensing medicines, prescribing after the manner of the apothecaries, acting often as assistants to the doctors in the administrations of enemas, bleeding and in other ways such as tooth extraction. Some were so-called operative chemists; others were wholesale chemists and suppliers of agricultural necessities and of cattle medicines together with goods which at a later date became the stock of drysalters. The essential feature of them all was that they sold drugs and medicines; but all the more representative of them had training under some master during apprenticeship.

Pharmaceutical Apprenticeship.—A view of the training an apprentice got in practical pharmacy in so far as it related to the dispensing of medicines has been preserved for us in William Chamberlaine's "Tirocinium Medicum," published in 1812. It is a book of nearly 300 pages written to guide the neophyte in the technique of dispensing; for regulating his behaviour and for developing his character. Incidentally the author alludes to improvements in the putting up of medicines—such as the labelling of the bottles with gummed slips instead of the tied-on tallies which were liable to become detached and thus lead to accidents. In engaging an assistant he asked: "Would you think it a hardship to be expected to have the shop open at six in the summer and seven in the winter?" The relaxation of "days off" was altogether unknown, and "living in" was the rule—a state of affairs continuing until quite recent times. The medicines stocked by the chemist and druggist consisted chiefly of crude drugs and of so-called galenical preparations.

The Pharmacopœia—a Dead Letter.—An examination of the London Pharmacopœia in its issues of 1815, 1824 and 1836 reveals the emphasis placed on the "galenicals"; the preparation of these compositions was undertaken almost completely by the chemist; for the manufacturing wholesale chemist was only in embryo. But—although the pharmacopœia was nominally the authority—the formulas of it had no legal obligation attaching to them. As a consequence it was an unusually conscientious proprietor who adhered to its recipes. Every chemist had his own recipe book. From time to time I have had opportunities of inspecting some of those compiled about the 1820's and also some of a later day. For our purpose now it is only necessary to open the pages of Gray's "Supplement to the Pharmacopœia" first published in 1818. (Redwood's edition published in 1847 is practically a new work arranged as the editor said "to reconcile it with the present state of knowledge.") In it are six formulas for syrup of violets; three of them contain no violets—one of them is simple syrup coloured with "litmus, red cabbage or indigo—scented by orrisce." There are six formulas for paregoric elixir, seven for compound spirit of lavender and four for tincture of opium. James Rennie's "New Supplement to the Pharmacopœias," published in 1826, is another work which seems to have been popular for it went into three editions in seven years. The author said it was intended "for daily consultation and for the shop-counter as a guide to those who compound, dispense or prescribe medicines." He also gives many alternative recipes, among them being Syrupus Violæ Odoratæ of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia which may be "imitated by syrup of red cabbage, which, however, is similar in property, so that the fraud is innocent." Rennie evidently possessed a peculiar elasticity of conscience that would have cut a pretty figure in the witness box of a magistrate's court today. For instance, under *Pulvis Cinchonæ* there are five ways in which it may be imitated—the simplest being "by mixing powdered gentian and oak bark in equal proportions" and it is "adulterated by oak sawdust and mahogany sawdust ground fine and mixed with a portion of gentian bark (*sic*); or with any of the preceding imitations." One cannot wonder that the founders of the Pharmaceutical Society felt compelled to make a drastic attempt to improve the character of their calling.

A YOUNG MAN'S OUTLOOK ON PHARMACY

by D. I. Tuddenham, M.P.S.

TO a young pharmacist, the factors that seem to augur well for the future of the profession are the increasing severity of the Qualifying examinations and the continuance of the Chemists' Friends scheme. On the debit side are the overwhelming odds of capital, and the Government's apparent indifference to the place of pharmacists in an ever-increasing State-aided medical service, coupled with an even lesser interest, within pharmacy's own ranks and even among some of its leaders, in the problems of the profession.

Examination Policy.—The increasing difficulty of the examinations will, I hope, make young pharmacists proportionately conscious of their qualification. The president of the Pharmaceutical Society recently referred to a decline in the number of apprentices, and it is to be hoped this will not lead to any relaxation in the standards of the examination. A recent relaxation due to war-time conditions, though necessary today, should not be allowed to continue after the war is over as a similar provision did after the last war. I feel that, until conscious of his position in society, the pharmacist will not gain the respect (and the remuneration which goes with that respect) of the community, and least of all of the Government. I hope to see a university education the only entry to pharmacy, followed by an apprenticeship in a private or hospital laboratory.

Price-cutting and the Co-operative Societies.—In the meantime, there are other evils to be crushed, and, apparently, until the position becomes insufferable, no action is taken. Our need today is for a man to galvanise pharmacy into action. I have often wondered whether pharmacy has not passed beyond the stage when such a man could produce results, but I am told that such a man did exist in the past in Sir William Glyn-Jones. There would appear to be no reason why a similar leader should not arise again. The most brilliant work of Sir W. Glyn-Jones, I am informed, was his conception of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association. Many times have we young people been reminded of the "bad old days" of price-cutting, and how the situation was saved in the nick of time by Sir William's exertions. Unfortunately the cutting of the "co-ops" continues; the P.A.T.A. may stop a branch that has violated the conditions, but it remains simple for the branch to buy through another nearby organisation. In fact, the co-operative societies, encouraged by pharmacy's apparent lack of power, demand more and more privileges, and encroach further on pharmacists' preserves by demanding rights that were fought for and obtained in 1933. Upon the decision of the Pharmaceutical Council depends our future existence, and we striplings are relying on the men who represent us to do justice to our cause. We have seen the sad results of one error in the past: the "widow's clause."

Publicity.—We are suffering from a similar malady to what was suffered by our whole Empire in the decade before this war: apathy, but power is in our hands if only we will use it. With all the tiresome regulations, legislation, and delayed deliveries of goods that result from war conditions, the war may yet prove to be the salvation of pharmacy, if all opportunities are seized. "Patents" are, and will increasingly become, difficult to obtain, but pharmacists should be able to stamp their own name and personality on the mind of the public so deeply that it need never be erased. The craft as a whole must not miss its opportunity, and the public-relations officer of the Society has a special responsibility in this connexion. I hope the need of the public for pharmacy and pharmacists will be pressed home, and that the Society's purse will be at his disposal for the purpose. The medical and nursing professions never miss opportunities to make known their untiring efforts for humanity. In this I acknowledge a keen business instinct, and I trust our Council will equally realise the significance and value of publicity or, to use a more popular term, of "propaganda." The coming centenary of the Pharmaceutical Society, though not as lavish as planned during peace-time, will offer an excellent opportunity for advertising if used in a subtle way. Such popular weeklies as "Picture Post" and "Illustrated" are eagerly awaited in many households, and must surely be read by millions. What a chance to use them!

Trading Policy.—The Chemists' Friends scheme inaugurated by the National Pharmaceutical Union came as a result of an intolerable position in which pharmacy found itself, and it must be of great satisfaction to the N.P.U. secretary, Mr. Mallinson, to feel that he engendered a rebirth of action in pharmacy by originating the scheme. I feel, however, that C.F. manufacturers would get more support if they imitated certain successful, if solely commercial, concerns and put their wholesale terms high while giving substantial discounts for window shows. Another way in which manufacturers can help is to make known the fact that only pharmacists sell their

products, by including the words in prominent print with all their advertisements. The removal of that objectionable phrase "From X Y Z and all good chemists" would also help. I hope to see a realisation of these possibilities by manufacturers, and a consequent increase in the sale of their products and the prestige of pharmacists. Wholesalers who rely on private pharmacy should realise that, if private pharmacy sinks, so will they. This consideration suggests another evil that I hope I shall live to see abolished: direct supply of certain products to public bodies. One firm in the trade has solved this problem by organising a special clinic scheme and other firms should be able to see that the scheme is workable, for it has been successfully operated during a period of years.

I hope that the patent-medicine duty stamp will finally be abolished, but unless pharmacists are prepared to fight together they will be crushed by the power of vested interests, while drug stores and hucksters will alone benefit by the new position. The Government naturally does not want to lose the revenue it now enjoys from this source, and it is up to pharmacy to formulate a Bill under which drug stores provide the lost revenue. A heavy registration fee (pharmacists being exempt) might prove to be the means. Previous attempts at repeal of the duty have been frustrated by united action, but this cannot go on for ever, and we must be ready with alternative legislation.

The Government does not usually consider, except under pressure, whether any particular body is getting a "raw deal," as is well illustrated by certain other Acts of Parliament, such as the National Health Insurance Act. If ever an Act reflected the "spinelessness" of pharmacy this one does. For twenty years pharmacists have grumbled at payments under the scheme, yet rarely do members of the Society see any effort made to increase it, and then the only action taken is to press for a small increase in dispensing fees.

Recently chemists have witnessed yet another curtailment of their activities in the Limitation of Supplies (Miscellaneous) (No. 5) Order, 1940. Whether this was inspired by the realisation by "big business" that its day is on the wane or whether due to lack of raw materials we shall never know, but it is to be hoped we shall see a general "offensive" for better conditions immediately after the war, and I feel that the Society might have a hand in it instead of leaving everything to the N.P.U. The sooner the Society realises that it is directly connected with trade, as well as with examinations, then we shall see an improvement. The Jenkin case may be a shield behind which to cower when something like a fight threatens, but from what I have been given to understand the Charter was for "Protection, education, benevolence, and advancement." Surely trade matters can be classed as protection and advancement.

War-time Services of Pharmacists.—Even more recently than the Limitation of Supplies Order we have seen a scheme (the "pail and pole" scheme) whereby pharmacists can help the nation in its hour of need. This scheme has been the subject of several caustic comments in the *C. & D.* columns. While I agree with your correspondents that this trivial help amounts almost to an insult to our profession, I think we can blame no one but ourselves for the official attitude. I feel that pressure by pharmacists at the outbreak of war would have impressed local authorities with the capabilities of our craft and the opportunity they were missing in not employing us.

The Pharmaceutical Society adopted a policy of "splendid isolation" in air-raid precautions, with the result that in my city (Bath) it was left to the students' association to organise both anti-gas and first-aid lectures. A good proportion of the thirty pharmacists and assistants who started the course completed it and received certificates of competence. Instead of any use being made of these men, who were among the first to qualify (this was early in 1938), they were allowed to drift into other branches of the services such as the police, wardens, and home guard. The gas-identification squad was the only one with a real preponderance of pharmacists (five out of six). The casualty service, which is very closely linked with our profession, has among its members just six pharmacists and of these only two are at first-aid posts. When asked about the lack of pharmacists in this service the casualty commandant said that the few he had approached had shown unwillingness to co-operate, and he had judged the majority by the few. I hope whatever the position of pharmacists in the services each individual will take it upon himself to uphold our position in the community. Our knowledge is varied and comprehensive, and many are the times when the opportunity appears for helpful advice to be given and our prestige thereby enhanced. We give this advice daily and for no return when we are behind the counter—why not use our knowledge to advantage outside the pharmacy?

Organisation.—A development, particularly in the second half of the century, has been the growth within the wholesale trade of associations, the functions of which are to promote the welfare of their members by co-operation in all matters pertaining to the trade generally. Early in the century there appears to have been a Wholesale Druggists Club, a commercial association established for the purpose of discussing matters affecting the interests of the wholesale trade, the members of which were in the habit of meeting on "change" and occasionally of settling knotty points over a city dinner. The date of the beginning and ending of this Club is uncertain, but in 1851 Mr. R. H. Pigeon, treasurer of the Pharmaceutical Society, died, and he had been a member of this Club for some time. He had carried on a wholesale business in Throgmorton Street. The only one of more recent years which need be mentioned is the Wholesale Drug Trade Association, which, by means of several groups, now combines all sections of the trade. This grew out of the old Drug Club and absorbed one or two smaller associations dealing with packed drugs, pills, tablets and capsules. The Drug Club dates back just fifty years, the first president in 1891 being R. B. Barron, of the firm of Barron, Harveys & Co., afterwards absorbed in The British Drug Houses. The W.D.T.A., as it is called, came into being at the beginning of 1930, and through its secretary, Mr. A. Mortimer, O.B.E., has rendered yeoman service to its members and also to the retail trade as a whole. Finally, the drug auctions, once such a feature of the wholesale drug trade, should be mentioned. These have now been discontinued. Held in the Commercial Sale Rooms, Mincing Lane, they were attended by buyers from most of the wholesale firms and manufacturing houses.

$\text{£}1$ shares unless otherwise stated	Dec. 30 1940	Feb. 28 1941	March 31 1941
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Allen & Hanburys, 7% Prefd. Ord. . .	22 0	21 9	22 6
Amalgamated Dental Co., 8% Prefd. Ord. . .	16 0	15 0	14 9
" " " , Deferred ..	5 0	4 3	4 9
Aspro, 5s. . .	13 0	13 0	13 0
Ayrton, Saunders & Co., 7½% Pref. . .	17 9	17 9	17 9
Beechams Foods, Deferred 2s. 6d. . .	8 6	8 3	8 0
Benger's Pool, Ord. . .	20 6	23 6	23 0
Benzol & By-Products, Cum. Particip. Pref. . .	14 4½	15 6	15 0
Berger, Lewis, & Sons, Ord. . .	38 9	43 0	44 6
Boots Cash Chemists (S.), 6% "A" Prefd. . .	24 6	25 3	25 6
Boots Pure Drug Co., Ord. 5s. . .	38 0	36 0	34 6
" " " , 7% "A" Pref. Ord. . .	27 0	28 0	29 0
Borax Consolidated, Deferred Ord. . .	25 7½	26 3	28 6
Bovril, Ord. . .	23 6	24 0	24 0
" , Deferred . . .	22 3	22 9	22 3
British Drug Houses, The, Ord. . .	21 3	22 1½	23 0
British Glues & Chemicals, Ord. 4s. British Industrial Plastics (formerly British Cyanides), Ord. 2s. . .	6 3	6 3	6 3
British Oil & Cake Mills, Prefd. Ord. British Oxygen Co., Ord. . .	2 4½	2 4½	2 7½
British Photo Industries, 6% Cum. Pref. . .	34 0	36 9	37 3
Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ord. . .	63 9	65 0	63 9
Bush, W. J., & Co., 5% Pref. £5 . .	2 3	2 0	1 10½
Callard, Stewart & Watt, Ord. . .	11 3	11 0	10 9
Cooper, McDougall & Robertson, Ord. Crosfield, Joseph, & Sons, 6½% Pref. Dubarry Perfumery, Ord. 1s. . .	90 0	89 0	90 0
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ord. 6s. 8d. . .	1 0	6 6	6 6
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, 6% Cum. Particip. Pref. . .	20 0	19 6	20 6
Field, J. C. & J., Ord. . .	24 0	26 4½	27 6
Galloway, P.H., Ord. 2s. . .	1 3	1 3	1 3
" , 7½% Cum. Pref. . .	2 6	2 6	2 6
Genatosan, 1s. shares . . .	5 3	5 9	5 9
Gossage, William, 6¼% Pref. . .	20 0	22 6	21 3
Greiff-Chemical Holdings, Ord. 5s. . .	1 3	1 6	1 3
Griffiths Hughes (Kruschen), Ord. . .	21 3	20 0	21 3
Grout & Co., Ord. . .	5 6	5 0	5 0
Hodders, Ord. 1s. . .	23 9	26 3	26 3
Ilford, Ord. . .	6 0	5 7½	5 9
" , 6% Pref. . .	7 0	7 6	6 3
Imperial Chemical Industries, 7% Pref. . .	11 0	9 4½	8 3
" , 6% Pref. . .	0 5½	0 3	0 6¾
International "Sponge" Importers, 6% Pref. . .	24 9	25 3	26 3
Knight, John, 25% Prefd. Ord. . .	22 6	23 3	22 6
Laporte, B., & Co., Ltd., Ord. . .	33 0	33 0	32 9
Lever Bros., 7% Pref. . .	29 9	29 10½	30 3
" , 8% Pref. . .	5 0	4 9	4 6
" , 20% Prefd. 5s. . .	66 3	66 3	65 0
Lewis & Burrows, Ord. . .	52 6	57 6	60 0
" , 6% Pref. . .	26 0	27 3	27 3
Liebig's Extract of Meat, Ord. £5 . .	25 0	25 6	25 6
Macleans, 6% Red. Pref. . .	15 0	13 0	13 9
Mellin's Food, 6% Pref. . .	10 0	10 0	7 6
Nathan, J., & Co. (Glaxo), 7% Pref. . .	11 3	11 3	11 3
" , 8% Prefd. 10s. . .	£12	£12½	£12½
Pears, A. & F., 5% Deb. £100 . .	21 0	21 6	20 9
Reckitt & Sons, Ord. . .	1 0	1 0	1 9
Sangers, Ord. 5s. . .	18 6	20 9	21 0
Sanitas Co., The, 9% Pref. . .	8 9	9 10½	10 0
Sanitas Trust, 10% Particip. Pref. . .	11 9	13 0	12 6
Smith, Stephen, & Co., Ord. 5s. . .	£97½	£99	£98½
Spratt's Patent, Ord. . .	87 6	87 6	87 3
Stevenson & Howell, 6¼% Cum. Pref. United Glass Bottle Manufacturers, Ord. . .	18 9	20 9	21 0
Veno Drug Co., 8% Pref. . .	46 3	50 0	50 0
Virol, Ord. . .	22 9	22 6	23 1½
" , 7% Pref. . .	25 0	25 0	25 0
Vitamins, 1s. shares . . .	20 6	20 7½	20 7½
White, A. J., Ord. 10s. . .	3 6	3 4½	3 6
White, Timothy, & Taylors, 7½% Pref. Ord. 5s. . .	11 3	12 6	12 6
Wright, Layman & Umney (1932), 7% Cum. Pref. . .	24 9	25 3	25 6
	19 6	19 6	18 6
	19 6	19 9	20 0



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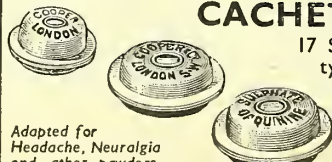
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THE BUDGET

The following are the main proposals in the Budget introduced in the House of Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Kingsley Wood, on Monday, April 7, 1941:—

To raise the standard rate of income tax by 1s. 6d. to 10s. in the £.

To raise the reduced rate of tax payable on the first £165 of an individual's taxable income by 1s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. in the £.

To reduce the relief for earned income from one-sixth of such income (with a maximum allowance of £250) to one-tenth of such income (with a maximum allowance of £150).

To reduce the personal allowance for married persons from £170 to £140 and for other persons from £100 to £80.

To reduce the exemption limit from £120 to £110.

Note: Payments under the new income tax assessments will commence on November 1, and in the case of manual workers assessed half-yearly, on January 1, 1942.

To treat the additional tax payable by each individual taxpayer in respect of the reductions in the earned income allowance and the personal allowance as a credit to be made available to him after the war in such manner as Parliament may hereafter determine, with a maximum of £65 for tax payable in 1941-42. The credit to be lodged with the Post Office Savings Bank.

To stabilise cost-of-living. Further essential goods and services to be subsidised. Rise in prices of articles in common use, including coal, gas and electricity, to be restricted to a minimum. Stabilisation of cost-of-living index to be extended to prevent further rise above present range of 125 to 130.

To amend the law in connexion with the arrangements for the concentration of industry.

To make the profits of farming chargeable under Schedule D instead of Schedule B in certain cases.

To amend the law in regard to the treatment of borrowed capital, profits arising from wasting assets and other matters. It is proposed to treat 20 per cent. of the net amount of excess profits tax paid at the rate of 100 per cent. by every concern, after deducting any repayments on account of deficiencies, as a credit to be refunded to the taxpayer after the war in such manner and subject to such conditions as Parliament may hereafter determine.

To repeal the duties on medicines liable to stamp duty, and also the licence duty payable by a maker or vendor of such medicines, from September 2, 1941. See Editorial comment on p. 235 and particulars of memorandum and draft legislation agreed to by interested parties and submitted by the Proprietary Association of Great Britain to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on p. 236.

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The Pharmacists' Centenary

IN normal times the event of the centenary of the foundation of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain would have been the occasion for great ceremonial and rejoicing. Coming as it does while the nation is at war, the hundredth birthday of the mother Society of British pharmacists is being celebrated in a quiet but dignified manner on Tuesday and Wednesday next, April 15 and 16. We shall be publishing reports of the two days' proceedings in succeeding issues. To mark the occasion, we are this week presenting a number of special illustrated articles in the form of a historical survey of the Society and reviews and reminiscences of conditions in the retail and wholesale drug trade during the past century, together with a young pharmacist's opinion on the future of his profession.

To compile a review in the space of some 7,000 words of the Society's activities since the days of Jacob Bell was not an easy task, but the author of "The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 1841-1941," has succeeded in including references to all the milestones and great events which have marked the steady progress of pharmacy. There may be more exhaustive records compiled, but none, we believe, more authoritative or attractively written. An old contributor of the *C. & D.* has written "Pharmacy One Hundred Years Ago." Reading this, many of our readers will, no doubt, wish for a return of "the good old days." A somewhat similar article, but dealing with the wholesale drug trade, shows that, like the retail trade, conditions certainly have changed, and not always for the better. Mr. Keeble may not be the oldest pharmacist still engaged in the profession, but his sixty-one years in business take him back many more years than most of us. His "Reminiscences of an Old Druggist," written in a personal vein, conjure up many pictures of the past that, when reviewed in retrospect, are appealing in their human interest. All these articles are "looking backwards," but we must "look forward." We have, therefore given a very young pharmacist the opportunity to tell the world what he thinks of things and what he would do to improve matters in pharmacy and conditions for those who are engaged in it. You may not entirely agree with the author of "A Young Man's Outlook on Pharmacy." For ourselves, we gave him a free hand to say just what he liked, provided it was pertinent to his subject.

May we, as the drug and pharmaceutical trade paper, extend our heartiest and sincere congratulations to the President, members of the Council, the Secretary and his staff, and to all members on the occasion of the centenary of the foundation of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and wish them good health, sound judgment and success in their great work along the road of the second century.

A Resolute Budget

THE proposals for increased taxation to meet the cost of the war indicated in the fourth war Budget introduced in Parliament on Monday by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Kingsley Wood, are severe and the burdens taxpayers are to be called upon to carry will about touch the limit of their capacity. The call for sacrifice will, however, be met by the nation cheerfully. We publish on another page in this issue brief details of the principal changes involved. There are no new forms of taxation and the increases concern direct taxation only, in the form of income tax, which is to be levied at the rate of ten shillings in the £, with personal and earned income allowances reduced. The extra amounts paid on account of the reductions in these allowances are to be credited to the taxpayer in the Post Office Savings Bank, with a maximum of £65 for tax payable in 1941-42. In this way the Chancellor obtains interest-free loans for at least the duration of the war. Another consolation is that a promise is made that the scheme of subsidising essential goods and services shall be extended, in order to stabilise the cost-of-living index at the present level of 125 to 130. Industry is to be similarly treated with 20 per cent., less tax, of the proceeds of the 100 per cent. of Excess Profits Duty to be set aside for the post-war reconstruction and renovation of companies. In order to give full support to our war effort the Chancellor has decided that revenue must again be substantially increased and national spending on non-essentials must be rigidly cut down in order to avoid the possibility of inflation, and the cost-of-living must be stabilised.

When advising the House of his intention to repeal the Medicines Stamp Duties as from September 2 next, Sir Kingsley Wood said: "I have consulted the Minister of Health on the matter, and as a result I am in a position to announce that the medicines stamp duties will be repealed, and that my right hon. friend, in accordance with the understanding which has been reached, will, as soon as possible, introduce legislation, the object of which will be to maintain a fair balance between the interests of the pharmacists and of other vendors. The repeal will come into operation from September 2.

We publish on pp. 236 and 237 the full text of a memorandum and draft legislation which has been approved by the professional and trading interests concerned and submitted to the Chancellor of the Exchequer by the Proprietary Association of Great Britain. In considering the practical value to the pharmacists of Sir Kingsley Wood's observation on the subject . . . "introduce legislation, the object of which will be to maintain a fair balance between the interests of the pharmacists and of other vendors" . . . we have not only to take into account the provisions of the Annexure and Schedule submitted by the Proprietary Association, which, presumably, will form the basis of legislation to be brought forward by the Ministry of Health, but also the references in the memorandum to (1) acceptance by the Proprietary Association of a scheme of statutory control of advertising of medicines (a Bill for this purpose has been drafted, the principle of which has been accepted by the Pharmaceutical Society and the N.P.U., and (2) the Proprietary Association's undertaking to support a Bill to control the industry, which Bill has been prepared and agreed in principle. The texts of these possible developments in pharmaceutical politics have not been made public and it is therefore not possible to estimate what value may be placed on them by the pharmacist, assuming that they may one day become law.

For the time being the only indication of what provision may be made to compensate pharmacists for the cancellation of the medicines stamp duties is contained in the Annexure of the memorandum. Even then, we have to assume that the Ministry of Health's new measure "to maintain a fair balance" will follow the lines of the Proprietary Association's proposals. It will first be noted that it is proposed that only a person or company trading as an authorised seller of poisons or a person who has served an apprenticeship to a chemist shall be allowed to sell by retail to the public any substance or preparation which is held out by advertisement or label as a remedy for any complaint affecting the human body, with the following exceptions: Single drugs of vegetable origin, such as senna; artificial and natural spa and mineral waters (the position of effervescent salines is not indicated.) All proprietary medicines at present on the market and sold under a trade name or trade mark. It will also be noted that provision is to be made to safeguard the existing interests of makers of any single B.P. or B.P.C. substance or preparation being sold under a trade name. Where a brand name applies to a series of products sold under B.P. or B.P.C. titles such products will not be regarded as proprietary medicines. The inclusion of the formula of a proprietary medicine in the B.P. or B.P.C. will not affect the status of that proprietary medicine. Products that come within the scope of the above exceptions will, as from September 2, be saleable unstamped by chemists or by any unqualified vendor.

MEDICINES STAMP ACTS MEMORANDUM

The following is the text of a memorandum and draft legislation on Medicines Stamp Acts agreed to and submitted by the "interested parties" and submitted to the Chancellor of the Exchequer by the Proprietary Association of Great Britain.

The Medicines Stamp Acts, particulars of which are given in Annexure No. 1 hereto, were enacted between 1783 and 1812, at a time when conditions differed materially from those prevailing today. The endeavour to apply the provisions of these archaic Acts to modern conditions has proved a fruitful source of controversy during the past forty or fifty years, and from time to time proposals have been put forward for their repeal. In the Budget introduced by Sir John Simon in 1939, the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed the repeal of these Acts. He pointed out, as the fact is, that these Acts were completely out of date, and he emphasised the anomalies which existed in applying the Acts by reason of altered circumstances and Court decisions.

On the proposal to repeal these Acts, considerable opposition was raised by several Members who resisted the repeal of Medicine Stamp Duty without the introduction of a measure of control, and by other Members who were of opinion that the abolition of this duty would deprive chemists of the privileged position they enjoyed of being entitled to sell without a Medicine Stamp a class of medicines referred to as "known admitted and approved remedies" recommended for human ailments, the discontinuance of this privilege, except under such conditions as those set out in Annexure No. 2, being regarded by the representatives of the pharmaceutical profession as extremely prejudicial to their interests, and a menace to the continuance of pharmacy as a separate calling.

In the debate which followed, the then Chancellor of the Exchequer made the following observations: "In point of fact, the present duties could not be maintained, for the reason that they are unworkable and that we are challenged whether we are working them lawfully. I am advised that it would be impossible to say they are being worked lawfully as a practical scheme. . . . It is true that the administration by the authorities of this tax is challenged, and it is a very serious thing for the Chancellor of the Exchequer to allow a challenge to go against a tax which his officers are collecting, and all the more so when the advice I am given is that my position in the matter is exceedingly doubtful. The truth is that it is impossible to apply the Acts as they should be applied. . . . I do not agree with my hon. Friend who moved the Amendment when he proclaimed frankly his own view that medicines in general should be taxed. At this time of day I think that this is a very astonishing proposition. When one thinks how absolutely essential certain remedies are, it is going rather far to say that they should be taxed. I find myself in close agreement with the view expressed by the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Hillsborough. I can well understand that there are questions of public health and public control involved here, but I do not agree that it is a sound view and I do not think the House should stand for it, that medicines are a good subject out of which to raise taxation." However, the feeling of the House was that the duty should not be repealed, until at least the question of control of proprietary medicines had been considered. Later, the present Chancellor, when the Finance (No. 2) Bill was being considered in Committee on August 13, 1940, made the following statement: "I should like to say a few words first about the question of patent medicines and the special tax. I had to take the position as I found it. . . . It is in those circumstances that I have to deal with the matter tonight and I felt that at this juncture, with a Budget of this particular character, I could not embark upon a solution of the problem. I came to the conclusion that I had better deal with the situation as I found it and reimpose the tax. It is true, I agree, that there is a considerable anomaly in the matter. I am prepared to give an undertaking to endeavour, between now and the next Finance Bill, to see whether I cannot get the parties together and get some reasonable solution of the matter. I felt that this is the only possible way of tackling it. I could not possibly, at this stage, make an exception and let out a particular class of medicine or drugs. . . . Therefore, though I admit all that has been said, I feel that we must face the position as it is, but I will make an earnest effort, if I can get the support of both sides, to get a reasonable solution, because the present position is perfectly impossible. . . . As regards the patent medicines tax, I have already stated that I will try to come to an arrangement on this matter, which, I think, will be acceptable to hon. Members. An assurance in this matter by the Chancellor of the Exchequer is obviously given on behalf of the Government of the day."

As will be seen from the foregoing, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that he would see whether he could not get the parties together and arrive at a reasonable solution of the matter. The

parties concerned are: The Proprietary Association of Great Britain (representing manufacturers whose preparations were in the debate somewhat inaccurately referred to as "Patent Medicines"), the National Pharmaceutical Union, and the Scottish Pharmaceutical Federation, both representing a large number of practising pharmacists, the Wholesale Drug Trade Association, representing the wholesale trade, while the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain also enters into the matter, as guardian of the status of pharmacists. As will be seen, these parties have got together in accordance with the suggestion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and have produced a solution of the divergent views, which meets the trade opposition. In the meantime, in addition to the various arguments in support of the repeal of the Medicine Stamp Duties, a further very good ground for their abolition has arisen by the imposition of Purchase Tax, which results in double taxation of medicines, as the Purchase Tax is not only chargeable on the price of the medicine but also on the Medicine Stamp Duty added to such price. Great Britain is the only country in which a specific tax is imposed on medicines and this tax is now doubled by the imposition of Purchase Tax. As has been stated, in the debate on the Finance Bill in 1939 the question of the control of proprietary medicines was suggested. The Proprietary Association of Great Britain, as representing the manufacturers of proprietary medicines, is in wholehearted agreement with a system of control which would prevent the public from being imposed upon by unscrupulous persons. It must be remembered that this Association, in conjunction with the British Medical Association, the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, the National Pharmaceutical Union and other bodies, promoted a Bill, which became the Medical and Surgical Appliances (Advertisement) Bill, 1936, and which afforded effective safeguards for the protection of the public against unscrupulous persons. This Bill had been discussed at a meeting between the present Chancellor of the Exchequer (then Minister of Health) and the parties concerned, and received the approbation of the then Minister. Although this Bill did not become law since it was "talked out" when it came before Parliament, the Proprietary Association of Great Britain has voluntarily adopted certain provisions embodied in that Bill as compulsory standards in advertising, and, acting in close collaboration with the Press and associations governing Press advertising, the leading newspapers have agreed to abide by these standards, particularly since the advertising matter of every member of the Association and the recommendations made in respect of each medicine have to be approved by a well-known medical authority, to establish that they duly comply with these standards. In some cases the latter has suggested certain modifications in such advertising matter, to which the members concerned have agreed. The Association, however, is prepared to accept an appropriate scheme of statutory control, and a Bill has been prepared, the principles of which have been accepted by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain and the National Pharmaceutical Union, and will no doubt prove acceptable also to the British Medical Association. The Bill also embodies certain suggestions made by Lord Horder in articles dealing with the subject. It is felt, however, that it would not be opportune in the present circumstances to seek to promote such a Bill but the Association is prepared, when the time is appropriate for its introduction, to take all steps to support this Bill when it is presented in Parliament.

For some time past the above-mentioned parties have discussed the matter with the object of arriving at a formula for submission to the Chancellor of the Exchequer which would give to pharmacists substantially the same advantage which they claim to have under the Medicines Stamp Acts, in the event of the latter being repealed. As a result of these discussions the following agreement has been concluded: The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, the National Pharmaceutical Union, the Scottish Pharmaceutical Federation and the Wholesale Drug Trade Association will raise no objection to the repeal of the Medicines Stamp Acts if at the same time there is inserted in the Finance Act repealing these duties a provision which gives the pharmacist equivalent privilege in exchange for that which he now enjoys, and this has been embodied in a draft Bill which is Annexure No. 2 hereto. The Proprietary Association of Great Britain and some of the other parties concerned in these negotiations have agreed that the acceptance of Annexure No. 2 shall be coupled with an undertaking by the Proprietary Association of Great Britain to support a Bill to control the industry, which Bill has been prepared and agreed in principle. The Proprietary Association of Great Britain undertakes to support this Bill accordingly, and it is hoped that the appropriate Government department will, when opportunity arises, also support this Bill and introduce it as a legislative measure. Whether this draft

(Annexure No. 2), if accepted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, should be an independent one-clause Bill or could form part of a Finance Act depends upon Parliamentary procedure.

The Proprietary Association of Great Britain would therefore ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in view of the fact that the circumstances envisaged in his statement made on August 13, 1940, have been brought about, that is to say, an agreement has been reached between the parties and a reasonable solution has been suggested, to repeal the Medicines Stamp Acts entirely and to cause an enactment to be made substantially in the terms of Annexure No. 2 hereto, and to express the Government's attitude in regard to an agreed control Bill. At the same time, the Proprietary Association of Great Britain, the National Pharmaceutical Union, and the Wholesale Drug Trade Association undertake to use their best endeavours to support a measure of control, as is hereinbefore indicated, when it is possible to introduce such a measure.

Annexure No. 2

It shall not be lawful for a person, firm, or body corporate other than an authorised seller of poisons selling or supplying from registered premises or a registered medical practitioner or a person who has served a regular apprenticeship to a pharmaceutical chemist or a chemist and druggist or to a body corporate carrying on business in accordance with the requirements of Section 9 of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933, and which person is, at the time of the passing of this Act, carrying on business on his own account as a seller of drugs or medicines, to supply or sell or offer for sale by retail to the public any substance or preparation for medicinal use which is held out by advertisement, label or otherwise for the treatment,

prevention, cure or relief of any ailment, infirmity, injury or disorder affecting the human body.

Provided that nothing in this Act shall apply to the supply, sale or offer for sale from a shop by retail to the public of any of the substances or preparations mentioned in the Schedule to this Act.

Schedule.—1. Single drugs of vegetable origin.

2. Spa waters or mineral water, artificial and natural.

3. Proprietary medicines—that is to say, substances or preparations put up for medicinal use under a title consisting of or containing a trade name or trade mark used or intended to be used as its designation and to the use of which any person has or claims to have an exclusive right. The term proprietary medicine shall not, however, be deemed to include any substance or preparation held out as aforesaid and sold under a name or synonym or abbreviated name set out at the head of the monograph in which such substance or preparation is described in the British Pharmacopœia or the British Pharmaceutical Codex in association with a trade name or trade mark. Provided that any B.P. or B.P.C. substance or preparation, which at the time of the passing of this Act is being sold in connexion with a trade mark or trade name, which trade mark or trade name is not used for the purpose of indicating a number of different substances and preparations, notwithstanding that it may be sold under one of the names or synonyms or abbreviated names set out at the head of the monograph in which such substance is described in the B.P. or B.P.C., shall be regarded as a proprietary medicine for the purposes of this Act. Provided that the inclusion (subsequent to the passing of this Act) in a monograph in the B.P. or B.P.C. of the formula of a proprietary medicine shall not affect the status of that proprietary medicine within the meaning of this Act.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY'S COUNCIL MEETING

MEMBERS present at a meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society at Derby on April 1 and 2 were: The president (Mr. W. Deacon), the vice-president (Mr. F. G. Wells), the treasurer (Mr. H. W. Wallis), Mrs. J. K. Irvine, Sir Malcolm Delevingne, Professor W. J. Dilling, and Messrs. J. T. Appleton, C. Davis, J. H. Franklin, H. M. Hirst, W. S. Howells, G. R. Knox Mawer, J. F. McNeal, A. R. Melhuish, L. M. Parry, E. S. Peck, P. F. Rowsell, H. C. Shaw, H. Skinner, B. A. Williams, F. C. Wilson and J. C. Young, with the secretary and registrar (Mr. Hugh N. Linstead).

Tuesday's Proceedings.—*Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933.*—A letter was received from the Home Office arising from the decision of the Council at their previous meeting to instruct the Law Committee to procure evidence against a Co-operative Society for a breach of Section 9 of the Act. It was decided to consider the letter at the next meeting of the Council and, in the meantime, to ask the Home Office whether the letter could be published. Communications on the proposed amendment of the Act were received from Ashton-under-Lyne Branch, Birmingham Pharmaceutical Association, Glasgow and South-western Scottish Branch and Wembley and District Branch, and Southport Pharmacists' Association.—*Council Election.*—It was reported that a Bill had been introduced into the House of Lords to amend the Chartered and Other Bodies (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1939, in order to enable the provisions of the Act to be applied to a body such as the Society, the election of whose governing body was controlled partly by charter and partly by statute. It was expected that the Bill would shortly become law and an Order giving power to postpone the Council election would be made.

Obituary.—Reference was made to the death of Mr. James Pinkerton Gilmour, Mr. H. B. Lacey (a former member of the Board of Examiners for England and Wales), Mr. M. Taylor and Mr. Thomas Ridley. On the proposition of THE PRESIDENT the Council passed a resolution recording profound regret at the passing of Mr. Gilmour and high appreciation of his services to pharmacy as a member of the North British Executive and chairman of that body from 1908 to 1915, as a member of the Council from 1915 to 1916 and as editor of the "Pharmaceutical Journal" from 1916 to 1933.

The George Cross.—THE PRESIDENT reported the award of the George Cross to Sergeant Raymond Mayhew Lewin, R.A.F. It was agreed to send a letter of congratulation.

Economic Condition of Pharmacy.—Mr. Wilson moved: "That this Council expresses to the Privy Council and to the Ministry of Health its concern as to the economic condition of pharmacy." He said that during the last few months two efforts had been made to improve those conditions. One was a proposition by Mr. McNeal which was defeated, and the second a motion by Mr. Shaw which

was anaesthetised by the Organisation Committee. It might be argued that war-time was not an opportune time for representations of this nature to be made to a Government department, but unless some tonic was administered to pharmacy it might easily be found that the patient had become a corpse. Economic conditions in the retail practice of pharmacy had been showing a downward trend for a number of years and the limitation of supplies necessitated by the war might prove the final blow to it. He did not claim that pharmacy suffered more from limitation of supplies than any other trade, but they were not responsible for the worries of other people. Moreover they were in a different position from others, such as sellers of sweets and stockings, and had a special claim for war-time legislation. There were two examples—shortage of toilet preparations, which were a very valuable prop to many businesses, and of invalid and infant foods and proprietary medicines. If the Council preferred to consider only purely professional services he would refer them to National Health Insurance dispensing. In Bradford for the months of January and February the payment received for ingredients was £88 more and for fees £764 less than in the same months of 1939 (before the war), and if that was indicative of the position throughout the country the outlook was bad. There was also the increase in overhead charges and in the cost of living and of containers, so that altogether they had a strong case.—MR. KNOX MAWER, who seconded, said events had justified his prophecy two years ago that conditions would deteriorate so rapidly that pharmacists would be well off if they could supply essential drugs in Insurance dispensing, and unless something was done they would not be able to obtain reasonable quantities of drugs to maintain the high standard of their dispensing. The president had suggested that it was not playing the game for pharmacists to take a long view, but that was wrong. It seemed the tendency of the Council to procrastinate. Representations should be made in favour of the importation of sufficient drugs and chemicals to fill the needs of the community.—MR. MELHUSH pointed out that the Ministry of Health had already been approached on the question of increased remuneration.—THE PRESIDENT said he only quoted from a lecture by Mr. Mortimer.—MR. PARRY doubted whether the present was the right time to press such a resolution. Sooner or later, however, the Council must take what was called a long view and seriously consider post-war planning. Government departments would not take much notice of individual difficulties at the present time.—The resolution was carried.

Correspondence.—The correspondence included letters from the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales and the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales conveying New Year's greetings, and from Mr. J. H. Lester offering congratulations on the Society's centenary. Mr. Lester's great-uncle, Robert Allsopp, was one of the founders of the Society.

Registration.—THE REGISTRAR reported that twenty-eight persons had been registered as apprentices or students. Ten names removed from the Register had been restored.

Board of Examiners.—At the request of the University of London Professor F. R. Winton and Mr. Harold Deane were appointed as special members of the Board of Examiners for the purpose of the degree of B.Pharm. of the university.

B.P. Conference.—Mrs. Irvine and Mr. McNeal, with the vice-president, were appointed to serve on the Executive Committee of the British Pharmaceutical Conference and it was also decided that the vice-president for the time being should always so serve. The Council had agreed to grant up to £100 for expenses.

Examination Regulations.—The Education Committee reported that the revised examination regulations and by-laws had been approved by the Privy Council and the secretary had been authorised to make any necessary alterations in scholarship and other regulations.

Benevolent Fund.—MR. MCNEAL said they had dealt with the large number of thirty-five applications for assistance and made grants to twenty-one widows and ten members. The personal retention fee for 1941 payable by nine members had been waived.

Establishment Committee.—This Committee recorded receipt of a letter from Professor Gibson, Senior Gas Adviser, London Civil Defence Region, expressing appreciation of the Society's action in allowing the use of the chemistry laboratory for gas identification practice. Evacuation of the library was nearly completed and evacuation of the museum was proceeding rapidly.

Finance Committee.—THE TREASURER submitted the report of the Finance Committee and intimated, in reference to the annual statement of accounts, that expenditure was within reasonable distance of the estimates. Twenty per cent. of the total membership of 24,000 had had to be reminded for a second time that their fees were unpaid, thus involving unnecessary cost. On the Benevolent Fund there was a decrease of £600 in subscriptions.

Council Candidates.—THE SECRETARY reported that thirteen members of the Society had been nominated as candidates for the forthcoming council election. The thirteen, who accepted, were as follows: Barrs, Percy, London; Benjamin, William Sidney, Bexleyheath; Franklin, John Henry, Manchester; Laws, John Joseph, London; Lefton, Charles, London; Mawer, George Robert Knox, Wrexham; Melhuish, Andrew Ralph, London; Parry, Lewis Moreton, Liverpool; Rowsell, Philip Foale, Exeter; Wells, Frederick George, London; Whitehead, Robert Henry Brandwood, Oldham; Young, James Clements, London; Marshall, Thomas, Edinburgh. The following accepted nomination as auditors: Hague, H.; Hill, C. A.; Hills, J. S.; Millard, E. J.; Umney, E. A.

Organisation Committee.—This Committee reported receipt of a number of suggestions for the evening meetings for the session 1941-42 and instructed the secretary to make arrangements as follows: Harrison Memorial Lecture, Hanbury Medallist's Lecture, several short papers on practical pharmacy, several short papers by pharmacists in the Services, a lecture on a physiological subject. If unable to make these arrangements the secretary was instructed to invite the president to give an address on "A Hundred Years of Pharmacy." The Committee received balance sheets from five branches and authorised the payment of grants 1941-42 amounting to £110 16s. 1d. As a result of the application of the formula agreed by the Council a total sum of £1,134 4s. 6d. only was paid, resulting in a saving to the general fund of £1,353 1s. 6d.

Law Committee.—At the meeting of the Law Committee the REGISTRAR reported that from February 16 to March 15, 900 chemists' shops, six listed sellers, and forty-eight drug stores had been visited by the Society's inspectors. The Society's agents had also visited 345 drug store proprietors, grocers and similar traders. The Committee reconsidered the restriction on the sale of strychnine for the destruction of vermin and received a report from the secretary resulting from his inquiries from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, the Wholesale Drug Trade Association, and the Pest Control Servicing and Supply Group. Further inquiries were suggested to the secretary and the consideration of the matter was postponed pending the completion of these.

Public Services Committee.—To this Committee it was reported that a particular local authority had requested pharmacists to have ready suitable containers for the bleaching powder which would be distributed to them under the scheme, as the authority was unable to supply it except in paper bags. It was decided that the matter should be taken up with the Ministry of Home Security with a view to steps being taken to ensure that the powder was supplied in suitable containers or that pharmacists were notified of the need to have such containers available. In regard to the appointment of a pharmaceutical welfare officer it was felt that the reasons which

had led to the matter being raised pointed to the need for the appointment of a pharmacist with commissioned rank to act in an advisory and inspectional capacity at the War Office as had been urged by the Society upon the Army Council from time to time for many years. It was decided that a memorandum should be prepared upon the need for such an appointment to provide the basis upon which the matter could again be taken up with the War Office.

Codex Revision Committee.—This Committee agreed that the following preparations be added to the list of Codex formulas in which the use of either olive, arachis, cotton-seed or sesame oil may be permitted: Emplastrum calefaciens, emplastrum picis, unguentum iodi denigriscens, pigmentum hydrargyri nitratis. A sample of unguentum colophonii was submitted containing lard but substituting arachis oil for olive oil. It was agreed that the sample was satisfactory. In view of the increasing restrictions on the supply of alcohol it was submitted that the whole of the Codex formulas containing alcohol should be reviewed. The Committee agreed on the necessity for such a review but considered it would be of value, before undertaking actual revision of the formulas, to obtain the views of the leading pharmaceutical houses. Arrangements were made for a letter to be sent to them. The following substances were approved provisionally for inclusion in the addendum to the Codex as monographs or submonographs:—

Diglycol stearate	Pholedrine
Diodone	Progesterone
Diphenan	Prolactin
Dithranol	Pyridoxine (vitamin B ₆)
Esters of <i>para</i> -aminobenzoic acid	Sodium diphenylhydantoinate
Hexaestrol	Sodium nicotinate
Magnesium trisilicate	Stilbæstrol
Mesulphen	Stilbæstrol dipropionate
Methyl cellulose	Sulphapyridine
Methylnaphthoquinone	Sulphathiazole
Nicotinamide	Sulphamethylthiazole
Parachlormetacresol	Testosterone
Parachlormetaxyleneol	

Approval of the following substances was deferred pending further consideration: Corticosterone, hexazole (triazol), phenothiazine. Revised formulas for ointments, substituting ung. simplex or wool fat in place of lard, were provisionally accepted, and a member undertook to prepare a series of ointments made with alternative ointment bases and to submit samples. It was agreed that in the following formulas the use of either olive, arachis, cotton-seed or sesame oil be permitted: Unguentum phenolis co., unguentum plumbi oleatis, unguentum rosæ alb. A member undertook to submit alternative formulas and samples for: Unguentum zinci et ol. ricini, unguentum zinci et ol. ricini c. benzoïno. A sample was submitted in which the potassium was replaced by the sodium salt in lin. potass. iodid. The sample was considered satisfactory and the alteration adopted.

Samples of lin. methyl. sal. and lin. methyl. sal. co. made with steam-distilled pine oil were considered satisfactory and the alteration adopted. On the advice of the Ministry of Health it was agreed that no alteration be made in the specification of boric acid lint. In regard to cod liver oil emulsions it was agreed to follow the instructions in the B.P. Addendum II, namely, to permit the use of vitaminised oil in place of cod liver oil when the latter is not obtainable. The names of the formulas would remain unaltered.

War Aid Committee.—In response to the president's appeal just over £11,000 had been received by March 29. This included £1,000 from the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, £150 from the Pharmaceutical Society of Rhodesia and donations from other parts of the world as well as from branches of the British Society. Grants had been made by the Committee in sixteen cases. THE PRESIDENT remarked that the response was most gratifying.

President's Broadcast.—Members were reminded that in connexion with the celebration of the Society's centenary the president was to broadcast on Sunday, April 13, at 6.45 p.m.

COMING EVENTS

Tuesday, April 15

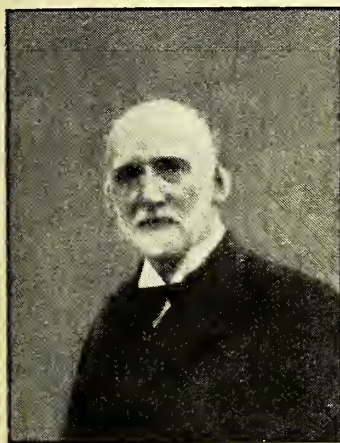
PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN, St. Pancras Church, Euston Road, London, W.C.1, at 11 a.m. Centenary celebration service (admission by ticket only).—Conway Hall, Red Lion Square, W.C.1, at 2 p.m. Centenary commemorative meeting (admission by ticket only).—Waldorf Hotel, W.C.2, at 7 p.m. Informal dinner.

Wednesday, April 16

BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE, Conway Hall, Red Lion Square, W.C.1, at 10 a.m. Chairman's address.—At 11.30 a.m., Branch Representatives' meeting.—Imperial Hotel, Russell Square, W.C.1, at 2.30 p.m. Science session.

REMINISCENCES OF AN OLD DRUGGIST

by James Keeble, M.P.S.



Mr. JAMES KEEBLE

I DISPENSED my first prescription over sixty years ago, and can remember its ingredients even now. Perhaps some of the young generation would like to read about my early experiences.

Galenical-making.—My first job each day, after taking the shutters down and watering the leeches, was to make fresh infusions. Among these were buchu, senega, senna, chirata, gentian, calumba, red roses and cinchona. From time to time I dodged making one of them, until caught out over a stale infusion of calumba. In those days, to save wholesalers' profits, we made every pharmacopœial preparation we could. The B.P. of 1868 any child could understand, and I recall

making, among preparations, ung. hydrarg., pil. hydrarg., hydrarg. cum. creta, ung. hydrarg. nit., and ung. zinci (14 lb. at a time!). Tinctures we made ourselves by maceration and percolation, using the old—now unfamiliar—iron tincture-press to squeeze the marc. Tinct. opii was made by the winchester quart, and sold at fourpence an ounce indiscriminately; mixed with black treacle, it was administered to squawking infants to keep them quiet. Tinct. benz. co., prepared a winchester at a time, was also sold at fourpence an ounce. Spirit. vini rect. then cost only about 20s. per gall., and we used to make lavender water by the winchester and to sell it at fourpence an ounce. This seems to have been the popular price. Pill-making was a big item, and every chemist made his own. The ingredients for pil. antibil. and pil. rhei co. were weighed out by the pound and beaten into a mass in a large iron mortar. The apprentice cut and weighed the mass while the assistant rolled it out on the pill machine, rounded the pills and spread them out on large wooden trays to dry. Two whole days of pill-making made me hate the job. There were few coated pills in those days, and few wholesale houses supplied pills at all. Plasters we spread ourselves with the old plaster-iron, previously heated to melt the plaster; the fluid was spread over plaster leather. Plaster-spreading and pill-silvering were recognised tests of an assistant's ability.

Pennyworths.—In a country business I went to as a junior we had a large turnover in pennyworths. In fact, country chemists' shops in those days were generally crowded with "penny" customers on a Saturday night. On one day, my output of penny boxes of ointments (half-ounce cut-down willow chip-boxes) amounted to one gross. There were no tins then. Pennyworths of hair oil were in common demand on Saturday nights. We packed our own horse balls and animal medicines, and bought arsenic for sheep dips by the hundredweight, weighing it out into 1-lb. paper bags. We had also our own grinding machine for powdering copper sulphate for sale as wheat dressing. An iron root-cutter was used for chopping up liquorice root into pennyworths.

There were no sight-testing chemists in those days, and amateur photography had not even started. When it began, the popular sale was Butcher's box camera; and we stocked Ilford dry plates (glass) by the gross. Many dispensing chemists ignored the photographic trade; so did I when I first went into business on my own account.

Early Proprietaries.—Patent medicines were few, years ago, and contributed only a small portion of a chemist's turnover. The chief ones I remember were Cockle's pills, Mother Siegel's syrup, Mrs. Allan's hair restorer, Winslow's soothing syrup, and only a few others. There were no safety razors, and few shaving sticks; Lloyd's Euxesis was the only well-known shaving cream, and the only hair preparations I can remember in very early days were lime juice and glycerin and Wilson's hair wash. Dentifrices were limited to Calvert's powder and Wood's and Gosnell's pastes. Atkinson's perfumes were in every chemist's shop: so were Piesse & Lubin's, but I can remember no others. Lipsticks, vanishing creams, face powders, complexion washes, compacts, etc., all originated later, but we did a good business in smelling salts for fainting young ladies. Chemists packed all their own remedies, for no wholesale house then put up proprietaries.

An Assistant's Life.—An assistant's lot was certainly not a happy one in those days; it was rather slavery than freedom. All assistants lived on the premises. In my first assistantship my salary was twenty pounds a year; the senior qualified assistant at the same time was paid thirty pounds a year. The food provided is better forgotten. Hours were iniquitous; we were allowed off the premises only twice weekly in the evenings, and had to work all day on Sunday. One old gentleman I worked for kindly reproved me for being seen smoking in a public street! Though my chemist son is approaching fifty, and served in the last war, I have a tiny daughter who is just five years old, rules her daddy, and has just called me in to tea, so a halt must be called to my reminiscences.

[The writer, Mr. James Keeble, M.P.S., Halesworth, Suffolk, qualified in 1888. His own business letter-heading is in itself a commentary on the widened scope of the trade since he entered it, for it reads: "Dépôt for drugs, patent medicines, toilet requisites and perfumery, dog, cattle and animal medicines. Invalid requisites. Veterinary medicines. Agricultural chemicals. Infants' foods. Surgical instruments and appliances. Photography."—EDITOR.]

PLANNING FOR PHARMACY

AN afternoon meeting of the South-west London Chemists' Association was held at Clapham recently, when Mrs. Jean K. Irvine (a member of the Society's Council) spoke on "Pharmacy in a Changing World." Mrs. Irvine dealt with tendencies to set up committees to project plans for post-war planning. That showed confidence in the ultimate outcome of the Nation's struggle, but should pharmacists not plan for the present? Planning for today by building up co-ordination of effort was a necessity that pharmacy should recognise. No reforms could be achieved without such effort.

Democratic Organisation of Pharmacy.—Pharmaceutical policy, the speaker thought, was not keeping pace with pharmaceutical research and advancement, nor with current political and economic conditions. Sometimes the Council of the Society were blamed for this. The function of the Pharmaceutical Council, however, was to crystallise the expressed instructions of the electorate and carry them out. The ultimate responsibility for the policy and future of pharmacy depended upon the individual member. There was practically no limit to the pharmaceutical reforms which pharmacists could introduce and carry out if they would think collectively instead of as individuals. Twenty-five thousand pharmacists speaking with one voice and making their opinions heard through their Branches to their elected representatives on the Council could direct policy so that the Council in its turn would be under no misunderstanding regarding the aims of members. There would be no doubt lest the Council should fail to fulfil the requirements of the majority if all would use the existing machinery for democratic action.

Present Problems.—Dealing with immediate problems, Mrs. Irvine said that the contemplated repeal of the medicines stamp duties should be watched to see that the privilege of selling without a medicine stamp what were described as "known admitted and approved remedies" was not lost. If this tax were repealed it was almost certain to be followed by a Bill to control proprietary medicines. The purchase tax on drugs and medicinal preparations, with all its anomalies and absurd definitions, had come to stay, and pharmacists might consider how these anomalies should be removed. She was glad to see the "British Medical Journal" stating that the trouble with this tax had arisen "because it is administered by civil servants with no real knowledge of drugs. No pharmacist is responsible and there is no pharmaceutical control over the incidence of the tax or the choice of preparations for chargeability or exemption." The growing menace of competition by traders outside pharmacy was against the public interest and was an encroachment on the privileges of pharmacists. As pharmacists they had invested large sums of money in education, and the return for that investment was being reduced from normal expectation by inroads from those who had not invested their money, their time, or their brains. This trading development should be strenuously fought by every practising pharmacist. One of the weapons was publicity.

After the address, questions were asked on Sections 8, 9 and 10 of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933, and other matters, by the president (Miss E. B. Blundell), Misses Borrowman and Brackenbury, and Messrs. Begg, Browne, Gee, Shakerley and Walmsley. A vote of thanks to Mrs. Irvine was proposed by Miss Borrowman and seconded by Mr. Walmsley.

TRADE REPORT

Spot quotations recorded for pharmaceutical chemicals, crude drugs and essential oils represent the prices for wholesale quantities of standard quality. C.i.f. quotations do not include marine war risk insurance and other abnormal charges payable in the present emergency.

28 Essex Street, W.C.2, April 8

BUSINESS has continued on a routine scale, and the general tone of most markets is steady. Trade in PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICALS has been moderate, and prices show few changes. AMIDOPYRINE remains firm. Makers state that supplies of BENZYL BENZOATE (practically free from chlorine) are now available. PHENAZONE is again firmer, and a good demand continues for SULPHANILAMIDE.

Crude Drugs

Quotations remain firm, and many commodities are difficult to obtain. The spot demand for AGAR is good, and prices are about as last week; the negotiations with Japanese shippers previously reported do not yet appear to have brought any results. The prices of BALSAM TOLU show a slight increase. There is good inquiry for CAMPHOR, though available supplies are small. A good demand is also reported for Curaçao ALOES, prices for which are firm and supplies scarce; quotations are given for shipment supplies via New York. Further buying has been noticed for COLOCYNTH, holders of which are asking somewhat higher prices. There has been better inquiry for DERRIS and MENTHOL, and a good spot demand continues for SENEGA, with prices firm. Prices for IPECACUANHA are a shade easier.

Essential Oils

Trade in these commodities has been on the restricted scale noted during recent weeks, the majority of orders being for small quantities. Conditions have been fairly steady, and a few prices have shown slight increases. A quiet spot demand continues for ALMOND. ANISE (STAR) is firm, with moderate spot business done. CASSIA is firm on spot, with fair activity. Slight increases in the prices of Chinese and Japanese PEPPERMINT are recorded. Quotations for SPIKE are somewhat higher.

Exchange Rates on London

The following is a list of the chief Continental and other exchange rates at the opening on Tuesday morning:—

Centre	Quoted	Par	April 2	April 8
Belgian Congo ..	Francs to £	nominal	176½*	176½*
Buenos Aires ..	Paper pesos to £	—	17-04½*	17-04½*
Java ..	Florins to £	12-107	7-60*	7-60*
Lisbon ..	Escudos to £	110	100-0*	100-0*
Madrid ..	Pesetas to £	25-24½	40-50 official 46-55 voluntary	40-50 official 46-55 voluntary
Montreal ..	Dollars to £	4-86½	4-45*	4-45*
New York ..	Dollars to £	nominal	4-03*	4-03*
Shanghai ..	Per dollar	—	3½d.	3½d.
Stockholm ..	Kroner to £	18-150	16-90*	16-90*
Yokohama ..	Per yen	25.	1s. 1½d.	1s. 1½d.
Zurich ..	Francs to £	22-2115	17-35*	17-35*

* Rate fixed by Bank of England. Bank rate, 2 per cent.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals

A MODERATE business is being done, mostly in limited quantities. Few price changes have occurred, and the general tone is steady.

ACETANILIDE.—Steady and unchanged at the following prices: B.P.C. crystals and powder, spot, about 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d. per lb., according to quantity.

AMIDOPYRINE.—Dealers' spot prices are firm. Crystals, about 28s. 6d. per lb., for one-cwt. lots, up to about 32s. per lb. for smaller quantities; powder, 3d. per lb. extra.

ASPIRIN.—Makers' scales of prices continue steady:—

Quantity	In containers of					
	1 lb.	2 lb.	4 lb.	7 lb.	14 lb.	28 lb.
1 lb. and under 4 lb. ..	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
4 lb. and under 7 lb. ..	3 10½	3 9	—	—	—	—
7 lb. and under 14 lb. ..	3 9½	3 8	3 7½	—	—	—
14 lb. and under 28 lb. ..	3 8½	3 7	3 6½	3 6½	—	—
28 lb. and under 1 cwt. ..	3 7½	3 6	3 5½	3 5½	3 5	—
Not less than 1 cwt. ..	2 11½	2 10	2 9½	2 9½	2 9*	2 8½
Not less than 5 cwt. ..	2 11	2 9½	2 9½	2 8½	2 8½*	2 8
Not less than 10 cwt. ..	2 10	2 8½	2 8½	2 7½	2 7½*	2 7

* 8 x 14 lb. and upwards in one delivery, ½d. per lb. less.

Sale is subject to buyer's undertaking not to re-sell any quantity at prices or terms below scale for such quantity current at time re-sale is made, and, if converted into tablets, not to sell any number at prices or terms below scale current at time of sale.

ASPIRIN TABLETS.—Bulk quantities are quoted by makers as follows: Under 5,000, 3s. 1½d.; 5,000, 2s. 11½d.; 10,000, 2s. 10½d.; 25,000, 2s. 8½d.; 50,000, 2s. 7½d.; 100,000, 2s. 6½d.; 250,000, 2s. 6d.; 500,000, 2s. 5½d.; 1,000,000, 2s. 4½d.; 2,000,000, 2s. 3½d. per 1,000. All bulk sales are subject to re-sale clause.

BARBITONE.—Dealers' spot values are firm; business has been fair. One-cwt. lots, about 24s. 6d. per lb.; smaller quantities, about 27s. 6d. to 30s. per lb.

BENZYL BENZOATE.—Makers state supplies are available at about 4s. 6d. to 5s. per lb. for p.f.c.

BORAX (B.P.).—Makers' prices are as follows: Granulated, £34; crystals, £35; powder, £35 10s. per ton, in one-cwt. bags, carriage paid in Great Britain, for minimum one-ton lots. Commercial grades, £8 per ton less.

BORIC ACID (B.P.).—Steady and unchanged: Granulated, £50 10s.; crystals, £51 10s.; powder, £52 10s. per ton, in one-cwt. bags, carriage paid in Great Britain, for minimum one-ton lots. Commercial qualities, £8 per ton less.

CALCIUM LACTATE.—Demand is steady at unchanged prices. Small lots, about 1s. 9d. per lb.

CALCIUM SODIUM LACTATE.—Makers continue to quote as follows: 28 lb., 2s. 3d. per lb.; 14 lb., 2s. 5d.; smaller lots, 2s. 8d. per lb.

COCAINE.—British makers' prices for wholesale bulk quantities are as follows: HYDROCHLORIDE and NITRATE, 25 oz. and over, 29s. 9d.; 16 oz. and less than 25 oz., 30s. 9d.; over 8 oz. and less than 16 oz., 31s. 9d. per oz. ALKALOID, CITRATE, and SALICYLATE, 25 oz. and over, 32s. 6d.; 16 oz. and less than 25 oz., 33s. 6d.; over 8 oz. and less than 16 oz., 32s. 6d. per oz., 16-oz. packages free, smaller packing extra. The scale of prices applicable to distributors of smaller quantities is as follows: HYDROCHLORIDE and NITRATE, 8 oz., 34s. 1d.; 4 oz. and less than 7 oz., 34s. 7d.; 2 oz. and less than 4 oz., 35s. 5d.; 1 oz. and less than 2 oz., 36s. 5d.; ½ oz. and less than 1 oz., 37s. 11d.; ¼ oz. and less than ½ oz., 40s. 11d. per oz. ALKALOID, CITRATE, and SALICYLATE, 8 oz., 36s. 10d.; 4 oz. and less than 8 oz., 37s. 4d.; 2 oz. and less than 4 oz., 38s. 2d.; 1 oz. and less than 2 oz., 39s. 2d.; ½ oz. and less than 1 oz., 40s. 8d.; ¼ oz. and less than ½ oz., 43s. 8d. per oz., packages extra. Re-sale: Sales are subject to buyer's undertaking not to re-sell any quantity below scale current at time of re-sale. Export prices vary according to destination.

CREOSOTE (BEECHWOOD).—Business remains quiet, with dealers' quotations maintained at about 8s. 6d. to 9s. for quantities.

EMETINE HYDROCHLORIDE.—Makers' present price is about 100s. to 104s. per oz., according to quantity.

EPHEDRINE HYDROCHLORIDE (B.P.).—Quotations for ordinary quantities remain at about 7s. to 8s. per oz.; lots of 1,000 oz. would be at lower figures.

GLYCERIN (B.P.).—The following are current prices for small lots: 1-cwt. drum, 81s. per cwt.; 56-lb. tin, 89s. per cwt.; 28-lb. tin, 92s. per cwt. 14-lb. tin, 95s. per cwt., all prices subject to 2½ per cent. discount for cash in twenty-eight days.

HEXAMINE.—Business is steady, with value of free-running crystals at about 2s. 1d. to 2s. 3d. per lb., ex store, according to quantity; cheaper rates apply for powder.

LACTIC ACID (B.P.).—In good inquiry; values steady. Makers' prices are: One-cwt. carboys, 1s. 10d. per lb.; winchesters and bottles, 1s. 11d. to 2s. 1d. per lb.

MERCURY IODIDES.—Makers' prices per lb. are steady, as follows: RED, less than 7 lb., 16s. 8d.; not less than 7 lb., 16s. 4d.; not less than 14 lb., 15s. 10d. GREEN, less than 7 lb., 18s. 4d.; not less than 7 lb., 18s.; not less than 14 lb., 17s. 6d. YELLOW, less than 7 lb., 20s.; not less than 7 lb., 19s. 8d.; not less than 14 lb., 19s. 2d. net, carriage paid.

METHYL SALICYLATE.—The following prices are quoted by makers. Five cwt., 1s. 8½d. per lb.; one cwt., 1s. 9d.; small quantities in bottles, 1s. 11d. per lb.

METHYL SULPHONAL.—Business is quiet, but values are steady. Dealers quote about 39s. to 41s. per lb., ex store.

PARALDEHYDE.—Business is of small importance, and quotations are unaltered. Quantities, in one-cwt. carboys, about 1s. to 1s. 1d. per lb.

PHENACETIN.—Makers continue to quote ordinary quantities at about 3s. 9d. to 4s. per lb., without engagement. Dealers' prices remain at about 9s. per lb.

PHENAZONE.—Firmer. Dealers' quotations range between 18s. 6d. for bulk supplies and 23s. per lb. for smaller lots.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN.—Steady at makers' prices: Less than 7 lb., 4s. 2d. per lb.; 7 lb., 4s. 1d.; 14 lb., 4s.; 28 lb., 3s. 11d.; one cwt., 3s. 10d.

SALOL.—Steady and quoted at former prices. Spot, from 6s. 3d. to 6s. 9d. per lb., according to quantity.

SANTONIN.—Convention prices are as follows:—15 kilos and over, £35 10s.; not less than 10 kilos, £36 5s.; not less than 5 kilos, £37; less than 5 kilos, £38 per kilo, delivered free in the U.K.; 1-kilo tins free.

SODIUM BARBITONE.—Some small inquiry has been experienced, and dealers are quoting as follows: One cwt., about 24s. 6d. per lb.; smaller quantities, about 27s. 6d. to 30s. per lb.

SULPHANILAMIDE.—Continues steady and in fair demand. Spot, about 10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d. per lb., according to quantity.

SULPHONAL.—Business on spot is quiet. Dealers' quotations range between 34s. and 37s. 6d. per lb., according to quantity.

VANILIN.—British makers' prices steady. Ex clove oil or guaiacol, five cwt., 18s. per lb.; one cwt., 18s. 1½d.; 56 lb., 18s. 3d.; less than 56 lb., 18s. 6d., carriage paid in the U.K. Tins in cases are now returnable to makers.

VERMILION.—Controlled prices are as follows: Over 7 lb. but not more than 30 lb., 13s. 1d.; 30 lb. and over but less than 1 cwt., 13s.; 1 cwt. and over but less than 5 cwt., 12s. 11d.; 5 cwt. and over but less than 10 cwt., 12s. 10d.; 10 cwt. and over but less than 20 cwt., 12s. 9d.; 20 cwt. and over, 12s. 8d. Packages free for all quantities; delivery free on orders of £10 and over.

Crude Drugs

FIRM conditions prevail. Balsam tolu is at a slight advance. Ipecacuanha is a shade easier.

AGAR.—Spot demand remains good; prices are steady, as follows: Kobe No. 1, spot, 19s. per lb.; Kobe No. 2, 18s.; Yokohama No. 1, 18s. per lb., nominal. Small lots of Kobe No. 3 are offered at about 16s. 6d. per lb. Although negotiations are stated to be continuing, no business has yet been done with Japanese shippers.

ALOES.—Curaçao is in a good demand, but supplies continue to be scarce. Shipment prices for supplies via New York quoted at 350s. per cwt., c.i.f. Quotations firm at 310s. per cwt., c.i.f. Supplies from the Cape are maintained at about 57s. 6d. to 60s. per cwt., ex store, with little interest shown.

ANTIMONY.—Quotations for English regulus, 99 per cent., are steady at £85 per ton, delivered; foreign regulus, £88 to £91 per ton, ex warehouse, duty paid; Chinese, for prompt shipment, £76 to £80 per ton, c.i.f.

BALSAMS.—Business has been quiet. Spot, *Tolu*, about 7s. 6d. to 8s. per lb.; *Canada*, about 7s. 6d. to 7s. 9d. per lb.; *Copaiba*, B.P., about 3s. 6d. per lb.; *Peru*, 7s. 6d. to 7s. 3d. per lb.

BUCHU.—Shipment values of new-crop remain at about 2s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f., for f.a.q. Spot, about 3s. 4d. to 3s. 5d. per lb.

CAMPHOR.—Japanese, tablets, spot, if available, about 6s. per lb., nominal; slabs, about 5s. 3d.; and flowers, about 5s. 4d. per lb. Continental synthetic, quoted unchanged: Powder, 5s. 3d.; tablets, 5s. 6d. per lb., ex store. English refined, steady, as follows: Flowers, one cwt., 6s. 3d.; 28 lb., 6s. 4d.; less than 28 lb., 6s. 5d. per lb. Transparent tablets, 1-oz.: One cwt., 6s. 9d.; 28 lb., 6s. 10d.; less than 28 lb., 6s. 11d. per lb.

CARDAMOMS.—Remains quiet. Aleppy greens, spot, about 3s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, about 3s. 10d. per lb., c.i.f. Bombay seed, spot, about 4s. 3d. to 4s. 4d. per lb.; shipment, about 4s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—Shipment prices are at the higher levels of from 110s. to 125s. per cwt. previously quoted.

CLOVES.—Zanzibar, spot, 1s. 5½d., sellers; shipment, grade 2, April, 9½d. per lb., c.i.f., nominal. Madagascar, spot, 1s. 5d., sellers, in bond.

COLOCYNTH.—Further buying is reported, and holders now ask up to 3s. per lb. for spot supplies.

DAMIANA LEAVES.—Dealers' quotations for small parcels are dearer at 1s. 2d. per lb., ex store. Stocks are now considerably reduced.

DERRIS ROOT.—Rather more activity has been shown and spot quotations range from 1s. 1d. to 1s. 4d., according to test; powder, about 1s. 8d. per lb.

ERGOT.—Spot business has been modest, but values are maintained. Spanish-Portuguese is quoted at about 8s. to 8s. 3d. per lb., ex store; shipment is unchanged at between 6s. 6d. and 6s. 9d. per lb., c.i.f., according to seller.

GAMBOGE.—Quoted unchanged. Limited quantities of good-quality Siam pipe are offered on spot at about £27 per cwt.

GINGER.—Spot descriptions continue nominal; shipment, West African, 45s., c.i.f.; Jamaican, No. 2, 85s., and No. 3, 80s. per cwt., c.i.f.; Cochín, unwashed, 38s. per cwt., c.i.f.

GUM ACACIA.—Kordofan cleaned sorts, spot, about 95s. per cwt., ex store; bleached, from 170s. to 220s. per cwt., according to quality; shipment, cleaned, unchanged at 47s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f.

IPECACUANHA.—Matto Grosso, spot, about 18s. 6d. per lb., nominal, ex store; shipment, 13s. to 13s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f. Spot quotations for Minas remain at about 10s. 6d. to 10s. 9d. per lb.; shipment, easier at about 7s. 9d. per lb., c.i.f. EXT. IPECAC. 110s., steady at 26s. per lb., for minimum lots of twelve winchesters.

MENTHOL.—A better inquiry is noted for Chinese spot, and prices range from 27s. 6d. to 28s. per lb., according to seller; shipment, April-May, about 23s. per lb., c.i.f. Japanese, steady on spot at about 30s. per lb., ex store, duty paid.

MERCURY.—Business is quiet; spot quotations are unchanged at £48 to £50 per bottle.

NUTMEGS.—Nominal Eastern browns, spot, 65's, 1s. 9d. per lb.; 80's, 1s. 8d.; West Indian, spot, 80's, 1s. 4d.; 90's, 1s.; wormy and broken, 11d.

ORANGE PEEL.—Quoted unchanged; business small. Some bitter quarters about due will be worth approximately 2s. per lb. on spot; thin-cut, spot, about 3s. 9d. to 4s. per lb., ex store.

PEPPERS.—Lampung, spot, in bond, 7½d. per lb., sellers; Tellicherry, spot, 8d. per lb.; Aleppy, spot, 8d. per lb., sellers. White Muntok, spot, 10½d. per lb., sellers; shipment unquoted.

PIMENTO.—Continues in short supply, prices steady. Spot, 1s. 7d. per lb., sellers; shipment, new-crop, April, 140s. per cwt., c.i.f., nominal.

PODOPHYLLUM ROOT.—Spot quotations for *Emodi* remain at about 60s. per cwt., and for American at about 80s. per cwt., ex store.

PYRETHRUM.—Kenya flowers are quoted at in the region of 180s. per cwt., ex store, spot.

QUASSIA CHIPS.—The spot price for small supplies is steady at about 30s. per cwt., ex store.

RHUBARB.—Rough-round, in good demand, quoted at about 6s. 3d. per lb.; some parcels due this month are offered at 5s. 9d. per lb., landed and duty paid; shipment prices range from about 4s. 4d. to 4s. 9d. per lb., c.i.f., according to shipper. Shensi continues in good demand and spot values remain at about 8s. to 8s. 6d. per lb.

RUBBER.—Standard ribbed smoked sheet, spot, 14½d.; April, 14d.; May, 13½d.; June, 13¾d.; July-September, 13½d.; October-December, 13½d.

SENNA.—Tinnevely, spot supplies small. No. 1 leaves, 10d. per lb.; No. 2 leaves, 6½d.; No. 3 leaves, 5d. per lb. Hand-picked Tinnevely pods, if available, 1s. to 1s. 3d. per lb.; manufacturing pods, 6d. to 7d. per lb. Alexandrian hand-picked pods, a few small lots at 5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per lb.

SEEDS.—**ANISE.**—Bulgarian, spot, duty paid, 135s. **CANARY.**—None available on spot. **CARAWAY.**—Dutch, spot, nominal at 245s., duty paid. **CORIANDER.**—Morocco, spot, duty paid, 135s., ex London or Liverpool. Indian, no landing; no price available. **CUMIN.**—Malta, spot, 145s., duty free; Morocco, 142s. 6d., duty paid. **DILL.**—Indian, scarce on spot, 85s., duty free. **FENNEL.**—Indian, spot, 75s., duty free; Iran, 70s., duty paid. **FENUGREEK.**—Morocco, spot, duty paid, 45s., ex London or Liverpool. **MUSTARD.**—English, 85s. to 90s., according to quality.

SENEGA.—Remains steady and in good demand, spot prices ranging from 4s. 6d. to 4s. 9d. according to seller.

SHELLAC.—Standard TN orange, spot, dearer at 102s. 6d. per cwt., sellers; for arrival, 83s. 6d., c.i.f., nominal. Pure button, spot, 125s.; fine orange, 115s. to 170s. per cwt.

TRAGACANTH.—Steady but quiet. Current quotations for medium grades are as follows: No. 1, white, £120, nominal; No. 2, white, £110, nominal; No. 3, white, £95; pale leaf, £70 to £75; amber leaf, £42, red leaf, from £17; woody and hoggy, from £10 10s., ex store.

VALERIAN ROOT.—Indian, quoted on spot at approximately 130s. to 140s. per cwt., ex store.

WAXES.—**BEES.**—Steady, with business slow. Spot, 200s.; in bond, 190s.; shipment, Dar-es-Salaam, 185s. per cwt., c.i.f. Japanese, first three brands, spot, duty paid, 145s.; in bond, 130s.; shipment, nominal. **CARNAUBA.**—Spot, fatty grey, 445s.; chalky grey, 435s.; Primeira, 500s.

Essential and Expressed Oils

ALMOND.—Fair activity, with prices steady. English expressed in one-cwt. lots, from 5s. per lb.; smaller parcels, up to 5s. 6d. per lb. Foreign bitter, if available, about 25s. per lb., on spot.

ANISE (STAR).—Spot supplies are difficult to obtain, and prices are firm. Spot, tins in cases, about 7s. 10½d. per lb.; drums, about 7s. 6d. per lb., ex store; shipment, tins in cases, about 4s. 11½d.; drums, about 4s. 4½d. per lb., c.i.f.

BAY.—Business has been of small account, but prices are steady. Spot, about 6s. 6d. to 7s. per lb., ex store.

BOIS DE ROSE.—Steady, with small business done. Spot, in the region of 14s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, about 9s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f., in drums.

CAJUPUT.—Prices are maintained at the former levels. Spot, between 5s. 9d. and 6s. 6d. per lb., according to quantity.

CANANGA.—A little business is reported, and values are steady. Spot, approximately 19s. per lb.

CASSIA.—Spot stocks remain low, prices firm. Quotations range between 12s. and 12s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f.

CEDARWOOD.—Not in much demand. American, spot, from 2s. 4½d., according to quantity.

CINNAMON LEAF.—Small spot supplies are quoted by dealers at between 4s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. per lb.

CLOVE.—Quotations for English remain at about 10s. 6d. to 11s. per lb. Imported oil, if available, would be worth about 7s. to 8s. per lb. on spot.

EUCALYPTUS.—Some inquiry is being received. Spot, from 4s. to 4s. 6d. per lb. for 70 to 75 per cent. oil, according to holder, and from 4s. 6d. to 4s. 9d. for 80 to 85 per cent.

GRAPEFRUIT.—Values are steady and the demand is good. Genuine Californian, spot, about 14s. 6d. to 15s. per lb.

LEMONGRASS.—Business moderate; prices steady. Spot, quoted at in the region of 5s. to 5s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, about 4s. 3d. per lb.

LIME.—West Indian is quoted steady on spot at about 30s. per lb., with other qualities at lower prices.

NUTMEG.—Continues firm, with little available. Spot, 20s. upwards per lb.

ORANGE.—As noted last week, Californian is dearer to come forward, making the sterling price 6s. 6d. to 7s. per lb., in small drums, ex store, duty paid; shipment can be effected by transit overland to New York at five cents per lb. extra. Spot values for other grades remain at from 15s. to 16s. per lb.

PALMAROSA.—Spot values are nominal at about 15s. 6d. per lb., ex store; shipment, new-crop, about 12s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f., if available.

PATCHOULI.—Spot quotations for Singapore are in the region of 45s. to 50s. per lb.; Seychelles, about 40s. to 45s. per lb.

PEPPERMINT.—Good business has been done in Chinese and Japanese, though spot supplies are limited. Chinese is at 16s. 6d. to 17s. per lb. Further supplies are stated to be available at these prices for arrival later in the month; shipment, about 8s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f., buyer's licence. Japanese, spot, about 18s. per lb. American, spot, firm at about 20s. to 22s. per lb., ex store; shipment, drums, about 18s., and tins in cases, about 18s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f.

PETITGRAIN.—Spot market continues nominal at about 14s. per lb. No shipment offers.

SPIKE.—Business fair; prices steady. Spot, about 13s. 6d. to 14s. per lb.

THYME.—Quoted on spot at between 10s. and 12s. per lb., according to phenolic content.

VETIVERT.—Dealers offer Bourbon on spot at about 50s. per lb., and Java at about 40s. per lb., ex store.

CORRESPONDENCE

Correspondents may adopt an assumed name, but must in all cases furnish their real name and address to the Editor

Publicity for Pharmacy

SIR.—It is good to see our old friend, William Chalmers, from his retirement still taking interest in the affairs of pharmacists. He says he does not agree when I say that publicity through the branches is the only way. I do not think I said so or even inferred it. I do not mind which way it is done so long as it is successful. Some of the points made by "D. Bunker" (*C. & D.*, April 5, p. 218) are quite good in reference to company advertising, but there is one important thing he does not mention. The company chemists of course control the advertising, but they also control the service given, and as far as lies in their power see that they both function to the full. In the case of publicity for pharmacy, whether it be through branches or nationally, it must be at a disadvantage that it can have little or no control of the service given. Further, it cannot check up results so effectively. It is a big subject and lots more could be said, but your space is valuable and I refrain.—Yours faithfully,

Greenwich.

J. MILNER.

SIR,—I can assure your correspondent "D. Bunker" (*C. & D.*, April 5, p. 218) that his attempts to "debunk" my suggestions on this subject are by no means depressing. They add considerably to the gaiety of nations, for apparently all that pharmacy means to him is the dispensing and retailing of drugs and druggists' sundries. First of all it is quite immaterial how the "unit of 2,000" finances its advertising; the fact remains that it finds it good business to impress upon the general public the importance of employing qualified pharmacists doing scientific work. Then I should like to know the reaction of hospital pharmacists, of pharmacists in the laboratories and works of manufacturers and wholesalers and of qualified men "in the employ of the smaller multiples" to the insinuation that they have no interest in supporting an advertising campaign "designed to keep the private chemist going." Although not in the charmed circle of the ten or twelve thousand retailers, I venture to think that the profession which gave them the qualification to enable them to make a living is looked upon by these men and women as something more than "D. Bunker" imagines. Each of these men (or women) has had to go through the same qualification process as the "individual proprietor pharmacist," and it is certainly in his or her interest (in whatever employment they may be) to keep up the status of the profession. That is why—apart altogether from material considerations—I feel convinced that this is not a question of "the future of privately owned pharmacies" alone, but of the future of pharmacy and all that it implies.

Yours faithfully,

WILLIAM CHALMERS.

Surbiton.

Pharmaceutical Council Election, 1941

SIR,—We, the undersigned candidates, members of the Association of Pharmaceutical Employees, desire to make a statement regarding the [possible] postponement of the Council election. This year marks the centenary of the Society, in celebrating which we shall also be commemorating the rights and privileges of the Society and of its members. Not the least of our privileges is the democratic right of every member to take part each year in the election of the Council. We are, therefore, the more deeply shocked to learn that, instead of figuring in the celebrations as the guardian of our privileges as pharmacists, the Council is seeking to remove the very keystone of our constitution, established by the charter granted to the Society on February 18th, 1843: the right of free choice of our representatives on our governing body. The knowledge has assumed still greater importance in view of the vital problems confronting pharmacy during these difficult days, in the task of solving which all ranks must share. This being the case, the reinforcing of the existing employees' representative on the Council, Mr. B. A. Williams, was a matter of vital necessity, not only for employee pharmacists, but also for the small proprietors who are threatened with total extinction in war-time. It is clearly only by the unity of these two large sections of pharmacy that the difficult war and post-war problems can be solved and new life and direction given to our profession.

This was the end which we had in view when we accepted nomination, and in furtherance of which we adopted the following as our policy.

(1) We oppose the suggested postponement of elections and call for the extension of pharmaceutical democracy by the holding of regular delegate meetings of the members of the Society, so that they may give their opinion on controversial matters; also by the

printing of full accounts of Council meetings and the reporting of individual voting in the pharmaceutical Press.

(2) We support the application of Sections 8, 9 and 10 of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933, and maintain that the Act should be reframed in such a way that drastic restrictions are placed on the sale of drugs in shops not under the personal control of a pharmacist.

(3) Since the imposition of a purchase tax on non-proprietary drugs and medicines is detrimental to the health and well-being of the nation, we oppose the purchase tax on the following items, provided that no trade name or proprietary right is claimed in connexion with them: (a) All preparations of the B.P. and of the B.P.C. (b) All other drugs and medicines if ordered on the prescription of a qualified practitioner.

(4) We oppose the conscription of pharmacists into the armed forces, other than for pharmaceutical duties: further, we oppose the application of serving pharmacists to continue payment of their retention fees in order to have their names maintained on the register.

(5) We maintain that there should be full representation of employee pharmacists on all consultative pharmaceutical bodies, particularly the Central Pharmaceutical War Committee and the Scottish Committee.

(6) We are of the opinion that a code of ethics should be drawn up, bearing on the pharmaceutical relations between employers and employed pharmacists.

(7) In view of the space devoted to proprietary interests in the "Pharmaceutical Journal," we consider that at least half a page of the Journal should be devoted to employees' problems and news.

(8) We feel that the Council should convene a representative meeting of rank and file pharmacists to draw up plans for the post-war period in the real interests of the public and the profession. This would help to control and to weaken the large financial interests which consider pharmacy merely as a dividend-producing investment.

The above policy is the result of our direct contact with many hundreds of pharmacists within the Association of Pharmaceutical Employees. This is based on a sincere desire to see pharmacy fully recognised, both ethically and economically, as a worthy profession. We wish to make the most emphatic protest against the Council's action in arbitrarily disfranchising the entire register of members. No opinion of branches or of the members themselves was sought, and the only branch which has so far given public expression to its views has unanimously and unequivocally declared its condemnation. We call upon pharmacists everywhere, employer and employee alike, both in the branches and as individuals, to make known their protests to the Council, and to join with us in demanding that the election be held this year in accordance with the wishes of the membership.

Yours faithfully,

W. S. BENJAMIN,
C. LEFTON,
T. MARSHALL.

Hobson's Alternatives

SIR,—A correspondent from Scotland (*C. & D.*, April 5, p. 208) puts on record that Scottish doctors show no signs of departing from their usual methods of prescribing in order to effect economies. Analyses of prescriptions from time to time have shown that some of the older drugs still remain firm favourites with prescribers, and when a doctor has been in the habit of ordering these with satisfactory results he is unlikely to depart from his usual methods, in spite of all recommendations to prescribe alternatives. The pharmacist is faced with three difficulties in dealing with prescriptions. There are prescriptions containing the specified drugs and written in the customary manner; others marked "No alternative"; and still others for which the supply of a particular drug is exhausted. When the prescriber is of the type indicated by your correspondent, it would be unwise to substitute without his permission. If the prescription is marked "No alternative" the pharmacist is relieved of the responsibility of deciding what to dispense, but if he has no more of the drug in stock and cannot obtain any more—a possibility which must be taken into consideration—then he cannot dispense the prescription. One of the alternatives authorised is the use of the sodium in place of the potassium iodide; in my experience sodium iodide has the disadvantage of not keeping well unless stocked in a bottle with a sealed or airtight stopper.—Yours faithfully,

DUBITANS (7/4).



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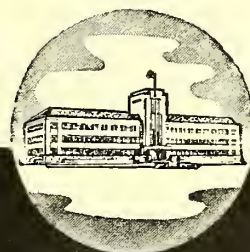
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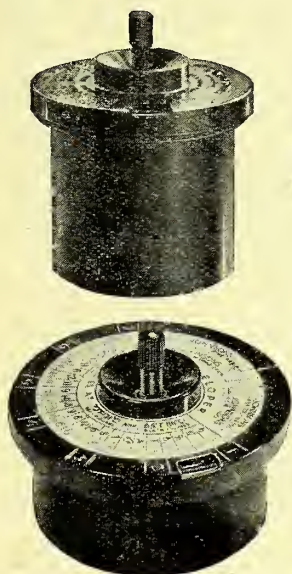
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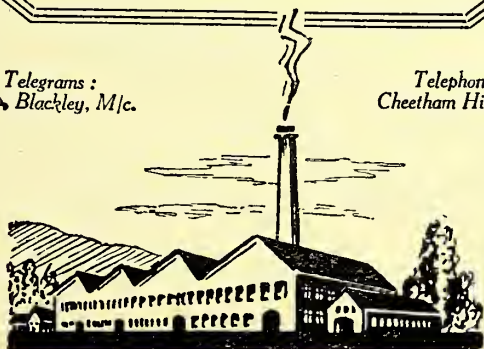
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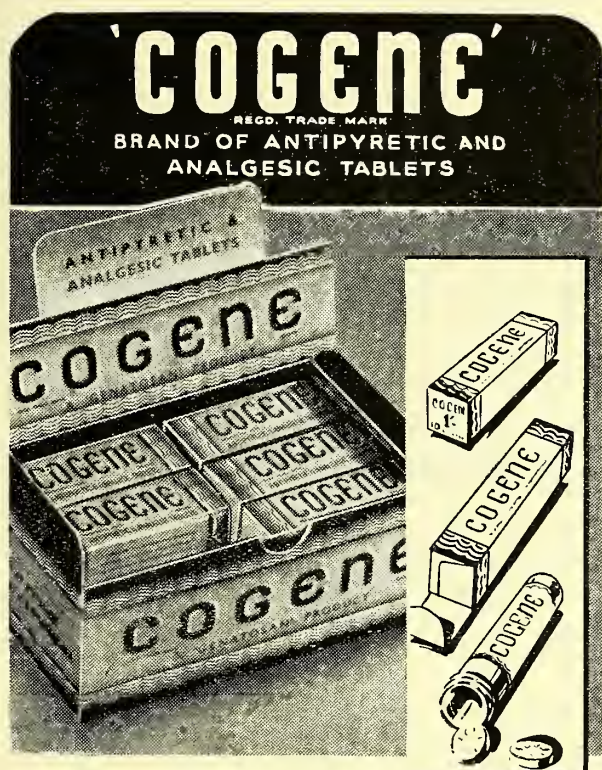
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The tablets are non-toxic, non-habit forming and easily taken. Prompt relief is obtained without any of the "hang-over" or depressant symptoms which often result from more drastic remedies.

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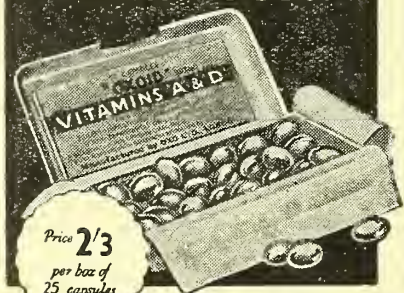
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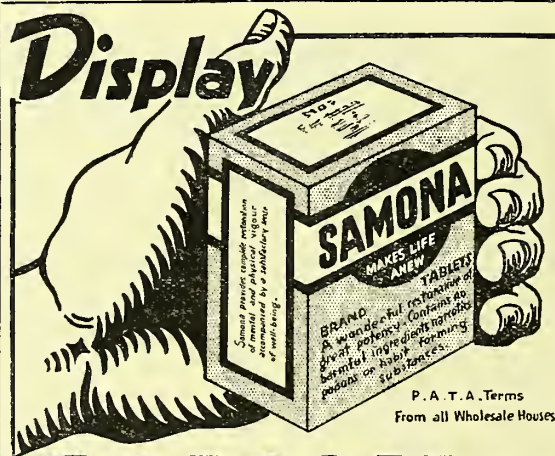


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Stocks are available for immediate delivery, and we, therefore, welcome your enquiries which shall be attended to promptly.

THOS. CHRISTY & CO. LTD.

4-12 OLD SWAN LANE, LONDON, E.C.4

"CYGNET" CACHETS

Five sizes—0, $0\frac{1}{2}$, 1, $1\frac{1}{2}$, 2

One packing—500 pieces (250 complete cachets)

One colour—white

Prices on application.

GLAND SUBSTANCES

IN POWDER, SOLUTION, TABLETS, INJECTIONS

INCLUDING

LIVER · THYROID · ADRENALIN
PITUITARY · ORCHITIC · OVARIAN

STOCKS AVAILABLE

We specialise in

"OWN FORMULA" Pharmaceutical
Products in Tablets, Solutions,
Ampoules or Capsules and invite Trade
enquiries for Home and Export

All our well-known specialities are
obtainable through your wholesalers

BRITISH MADE BY

GEDEON RICHTER (Gt. Britain) **LTD.**

RICHTER HOUSE, WEEDINGTON ROAD
LONDON, N.W.5

TELEPHONE: GULLiver 3478-9

NEW Advertising Campaign!

for that still persistent seller—Clynol Berries
for Obesity.

Parker Belmont & Co., are going ahead with
a more vigorous Advertising Campaign
directed to the women who can no longer
diet.

Make sure your stocks are up to date.

Not affected by the limitation of supplies order.

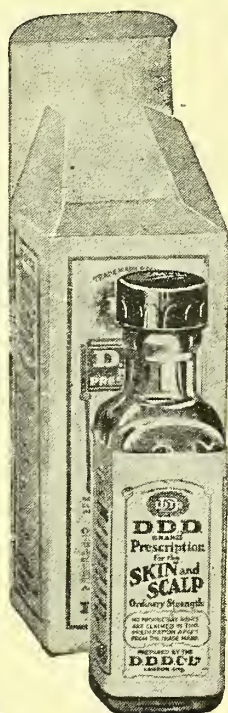
PARKER BELMONT & CO. Hellidon House,
Hellidon, Nr. Daventry, Northants.

Clynol Berries

for Obesity

One size only $4\frac{1}{2}$ including tax.

Trade 32/- per dozen.



D. D. D.
BRAND
PRESCRIPTION

We all have trading difficulties to overcome. Fortunately in spite of "disturbances" we have been able to keep supplies of D.D.D. Lines equal to demand and furthermore we have been able to carry on our advertising programme in the national dailies and the weekly press for our popular and at this time very useful D.D.D. Brand Prescription. However, to avoid delays and difficulties in delivery we ask that your orders for D.D.D. Brand Prescription and associated lines should be placed as far ahead as possible. *

(Including Purchase Tax)

D.D.D. Prescription	.. ..	1/5	D.D.D. Shaving Cream	.. ..	1/10 $\frac{1}{2}$
" "	.. ..	3/4 $\frac{1}{2}$	" Vanishing Cream	.. ..	1/10 $\frac{1}{2}$
" "	.. ..	5/7 $\frac{1}{2}$	" Cold Cream	.. ..	1/10 $\frac{1}{2}$
" "	.. ..	13/6	" Talcum Powders	.. ..	1/10 $\frac{1}{2}$
" Soap	.. ..	1/3	" Shampoo Powders	.. ..	1/10 $\frac{1}{2}$
" Shaving Soap	.. ..	1/7			

D.D.D. COMPANY LTD.

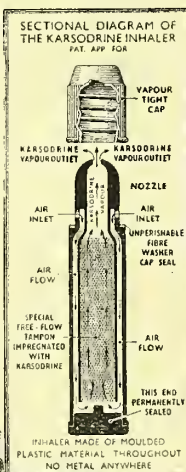
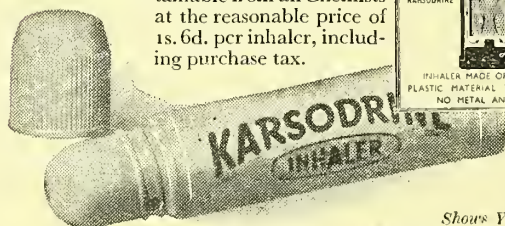
3 FLEET LANE, LONDON, E.C.4

Telephone: Central 2185

KARSODRINE

The Volatile Vasoconstrictor

"T is a modern 'talisman' against nasal infection!" That is how one medical man described the Karsodrine Inhaler. A shade over-enthusiastic? Possibly!—but not really so very far from the truth. The Karsodrine Inhaler is a highly active local volatile vaso-constrictor and anodyne. It affords immediate and prolonged contraction of congested nasal mucosa with local analgesic action. Packed in an hygienic moulded plastic inhaler, with no metal parts and only one cap to remove. A British production throughout and obtainable from all Chemists at the reasonable price of 1s. 6d. per inhaler, including purchase tax.



β -phenylisopropylamine 0.350 gm.;
Cineol 0.093 gm.; Ol. Citronell
0.026 gm.; Methyl-oxybenzoate
0.023 gm.; Ol. Cedri Lig. 0.005
gm.; Menthol 0.049 gm.; Ol.
Eucalypt. 0.089 gm.



5/2^{1d} per dozen
PROFIT
even on small quantities when
ordered with other "Griffiths
Hughes" lines

For Trade Terms kindly apply to
E. Griffiths Hughes Ltd.
Aldelphi, Salford, 3, Manchester



For
WOUNDS,
CUTS
and
SCRATCHES,
LOTIONS,
DOUCHES,
SPRAY, Etc.

HEWSOL is non-poisonous and can be safely used by children.

A very efficient germicide, pleasant to use
and with high bactericidal power.

Sample from :

C. J. HEWLETT & SON, LTD.
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, LONDON, E.C.2

~~VICHY~~ ~~PERrier~~
FRENCH FRENCH
~~CONTRExVILLE~~
FRENCH
~~EVIAN~~
FRENCH
~~APOLLINARIS~~
GERMAN

Fresh supplies of Continental Mineral Waters are daily becoming more difficult to obtain, but there is a British Mineral Water which fulfils the requirements of those who use such waters as Vichy, Contrexville, Perrier, Apollinaris, Evian, etc. It is SULIS, the natural Mineral Water of Bath, which for centuries has been of a quality comparable to the above brands. Cater, Stofell & Fortt, Ltd., of Bath, bottle the water straight from the King's Spring and bring the benefits of this famous Sparkling Spa Water to the British Public.



SULIS

THE BATH SPARKLING
OR STILL NATURAL
MINERAL WATER

AGENTS REQUIRED
Write to—

CATER, STOFFELL & FORTT, Ltd.
THE SPRINGS, BATH
SOLE CONCESSIONAIRES UNDER BATH CORPORATION

Ergoapiol-(Smith)
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF. & FOREIGN COUNTRIES

CONSTANT prescription demand is assured by our continuous and extensive advertising campaign. ERGOAPIOL should be maintained at all times. An adequate stock of twenty capsules each. Supplied only in packages of twenty capsules each. For the mutual protection of the ethical pharmacist, the physician and our product, the initials "MHS" are embossed on the inner surface of each capsule, visible only when capsule is cut in half at seam as shown.

MARTIN H. SMITH COMPANY
NEW YORK, N.Y., U.S.A.
THOS. CHRISTY & CO., 4, OLD SWAN LANE, LONDON, E.C. 4
Agents for Great Britain and Ireland

For
**TABLETS
PILLS &
COMPRESSED
LOZENGES**

BULK or PACKED, LARGE
OR SMALL QUANTITIES
We will gladly give
you quotations

Also Manufacturing Specialists of
OINTMENTS, CREAMS, etc.
PURITY AND ACCURACY
GUARANTEED

T. H. WALTON & CO. LTD
MANUFACTURERS TO THE WHOLESALE TRADE
BATLEY, YORKS. Tel. 640

National Economy!

Dō-Dō

Asthma Tablets

Still **7** FULL DOSES for **1/-**

A remedy which enables the individual to keep "hard at it" is of national importance, and money spent on it is wisely spent.

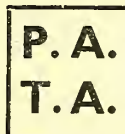
Tens of thousands of sufferers from Asthma are doing work of vital importance to our war effort. Tell them what you know to be true—that in Dō-Dō Asthma Tablets they get the largest amount of potent, quick-acting medicaments at the smallest possible cost.

Dō-Dō (Brand) Asthma Tablets are being persistently and consistently nationally advertised at the pre-war (retail) prices of 7 tablets for 1s.; 30 tablets for 3s.; 120 tablets for 10s. 6d. With Purchase Tax the prices are: 1s. 1½d., 3s. 4½d., and 11s. 10d. respectively.

A small quantity of Attractive Display Matter is still available. Write to the

Sole Manufacturers:
**INTERNATIONAL
LABORATORIES LTD.**

CHARLBURY, OXON
Telephone: CHARLBURY 29



The Ministry of Agriculture's scheme enables Farmers to buy "CYMAG" at half price! Have you adequate stocks?

'CYMAG'

TRADE MARK

KILLS RABBITS

PARTICULARS FROM PLANT PROTECTION LTD., YALDING, KENT

Your **BLACK OUT(look)** may be due to the exorbitant price you pay for—

QUININE PESSARIES

Note the cost of our
VERIBEST '99' Safety First
(Lifebuoy Registered Brand)

Boxes of 12 11/6 per doz.
" " 6 6/- " "
" " 3 3/- " "

No better formula even at double the price.
Special offer—13 to the dozen on new orders.

VERIBEST '99' Female Capsules

Tins containing 36 13/6 per doz.
" " 18 6/9 " "

Dr. BROTTON'S Female Capsules

Tins containing 36 13/6 per doz.

Sole Proprietors "BIRLOIDS" Anti-Conceptive Lightning Brand
FOAM TABLETS in Cartons (Glass Tubes) containing 12
14/6 per doz. cartons.

Specialists in Transparent Condoms: Prompt deliveries.

Your usual wholesaler can supply or you can obtain direct from—

BEATALL NOVELTY CO. Phone 265 Merthyr Tydfil
MERTHYR TYDFIL, GLAM. Grams: BEATALL MERTHYR TYDFIL

It's no gamble to stock
TOWN TALK
—because 15,000,000 women read
TOWN TALK SILVER POLISH
advertisements each month

ORDER DIRECT OR FROM

MANCHESTER:

D. Mawdsley & Co.
James Woolley Sons & Co.,
Ltd.

LEEDS:

Goodalls (Leeds), Ltd.

LEICESTER:

E. H. Butler & Son.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE:

Wilkinson & Simpson, Ltd.

LONDON:

Brooks & Warburton, Ltd.

May, Roberts & Co., Ltd.

Butler & Crispe.

LIVERPOOL:

Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd.

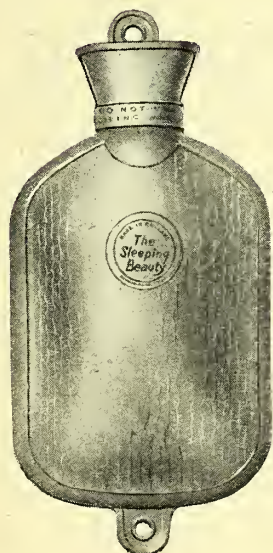
THE TOWN TALK POLISH CO., MANCHESTER, 10

Reliance

REGISTERED TRADE MARK

. . . still make the best moulded seamless Rubber Hot Water Bottles but regret they cannot meet the full requirements of the Home Markets . . .

As supplies become available your wholesaler will have them



RELIANCE RUBBER CO. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1889

**CREMORNE WORKS, LOTS ROAD, CHELSEA
LONDON, S.W.10**

Telephone, Flaxman 6200

Telegrams, 'Doorstop,' Fulroad, London.

Cables, A.B.C. Fifth Edition or Bentleys.

SELL CORN RELIEF WITHOUT A DOUBT

As in the last Great War, so in this . . . "Hobson's Choice" is the one safe, sure remedy for Corns, Callouses and aching, tired feet! War-time duties bring an increase of such complaints and a consequent greater demand for relief. Make sure you have stocks of

"HOBSON'S CHOICE"
FEET PLAISTERS AND POWDERS

Sole Manufacturers:

HOBSON, TRIMBLE & CO., LTD., UNION HOUSE, LEEDS, 2

AVAILABLE IN
2d. and 5d. PACKETSOr in an attractive
Combination Pack retailing at 7d.



WHOLESALE & EXPORT ONLY

HYPODERMIC NEEDLES

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

S. & R. J. EVERETT & CO., LTD.

Original makers of
STAINLESS STEEL NEEDLES
OUR SPECIALITIES INCLUDE THE
ORIGINAL RECORD FITTING AND N.H.I.
SPECIFICATION HYPODERMIC NEEDLES.
Also the Famous 'SUMMIT' hypodermic
needles now ALL BRITISH MADE.
Comprehensive catalogue sent on request.
Telephone: Thornton Heath 3252-3.

939, LONDON ROAD,
THORNTON HEATH, LONDON, S.W.16

SURGICAL DRESSINGS

Enquiries are invited for any of the following manufactures—

Cotton Wools
Boric Acid Wool
Grey Wool
Gauze and Cotton Tissue
Absorbent Gauze
Boric Acid Gauze
Iodoform Gauze
Mercury and Zinc Cyanide Gauze
Picric Gauze
Ribbon Gauzes
Absorbent Lint
Boric Lint
Picric Lint
W.O.W. Bandages
Crepe Bandages
Domettes
Flannel
Muslin
Triangular Bandages

Fast Edge Bandages
Standard Dressings
Merchant Ships Dressings
Neck Wools
Bacteriological Wools
First Aid Dressings



ROBERT BAILEY & SON, LTD.
SURGICAL DRESSING MANUFACTURERS
DYSART STREET, GREAT MOOR, STOCKPORT.
TELEPHONE: GREAT MOOR 3006(2 LINES) TELEGRAMS: "UNDISPUTED" STOCKPORT.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF OPTICIANS

The next examination will be held
at Edinburgh on May 27th, 28th,
and 29th, 1941

REVISED SYLLABUS ETC.

SECRETARY, N.A.O., 130 Princes Road, Liverpool, 8

*A profit
maker!*

NOW
SWEETENED
TO MEET
WAR-TIME
REQUIREMENTS

MASON'S
GINGER WINE ESSENCE

SWEETENED

The season for Ginger Wine is here. See you have a good stock of Mason's sweetened Ginger Wine Essence, which not only makes a delicious drink but is also a cordial digestive and nerve soother. Write for trade terms.

NEWBALL & MASON, LTD. NOTTINGHAM

N.H.I. DISPENSING CORKS
SPECIAL OFFER

50 Gross 6 and 8 oz. for 32/6
(under 8d. per gross)

Sent carriage paid anywhere in United Kingdom
on receipt of cheque or postal order

ORDER WHILST STOCKS LAST!

Sample sent post free willingly

THOMAS SWALES

St. Stephen's Road, Leeds, 9

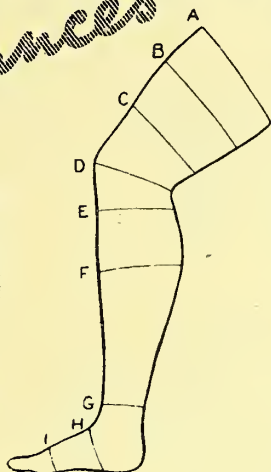
"SWALES for SUNDRIES"

HEWARDS

Surgical Appliances

Particulars of Elastic Hosiery and of other appliances from the extensive and comprehensive range made by Hewards will be gladly forwarded on receipt of a postcard.

ORDER THROUGH
YOUR
WHOLESALE



The R. H. Heward Co.

CROWN ROAD WORKS
TWICKENHAM

'Phone :
POPESGROVE 2243/4

'Grams :
BELTRUSS, TWICKENHAM

M.C. 22

ARTHUR BERTON LTD.

"BRITANNIA HOUSE"
256/260 Old Street, London, E.C.1

have been, for over

90 years,

specialists in the

manufacture of

SURGICAL DRESSINGS

EXAMINED FROM ANY ANGLE—



IT'S A WINNER!

TURNOVER, profit margin, goodwill—whichever way you look at it, Tampax is a sound selling line. Everywhere it is featured Tampax brings new business. Its compact, colourful pack focusses attention in your window and on your counter; and, once sold, Tampax builds up its own steadily repeating demand. Remember too, that many people recently settled into new areas are *looking* for Tampax . . . that's extra business simply for the asking. Show Tampax and get the benefit now.



TRADE TERMS. P.A.T.A. PRICES

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| ★ PACKETS OF 3 | Wholesale 5/3 DOZ. | Retail 7d. PACKET |
| ★ PACKETS OF 6 | Wholesale 10/6 DOZ | Retail 1/2 PACKET |
| ★ PACKETS OF 10 | Wholesale 15/9 DOZ. | Retail 1/9 PACKET |
| ★ PACKETS OF 40 | Wholesale 54/- DOZ. | Retail 6/- PACKET |

Manufactured in England by **Tampax Ltd.**, Belvue Rd., Northolt, Middx.
Sole Distributors: **SPLENDOR LTD.**, 5 Beestmarket Hill, Nottingham,
and 7c Lower Belgrave Street, London, S.W.1

Large Sales daily

—that's what
BEECHAM PRODUCTS
mean to you!

IF you need more business, then build up your turnover with a good display of the famous Beecham Home Medicines. Your customers will do the rest for you. They know the best *when they see it displayed before their eyes*. And you will reap the benefit—both in money and goodwill. There never was a time, in all their wonderful history, when Beecham Products were held in higher public esteem than they are to-day. If you are short of show material drop a line to St. Helens now.

BEECHAMS
PILLS LTD.

ST. HELENS

LANCS.



On the
P.A.T.A.
LIST

The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT

This Supplement is inserted in every copy of The Chemist & Druggist

APRIL 12
1941

28 ESSEX STREET, LONDON, W.C.2

IMPORTANT TO SUPPLEMENT ADVERTISERS

Instructions for supplement advertising are now accepted in London and at Bath. London press times have been advanced to first post WEDNESDAY morning of week of issue but instructions will still be accepted up to first post THURSDAY morning if sent to Bath. Advertisements received after these times will be inserted the following week.

THIS IS THE TARIFF

AGENCIES,
GOODS FOR SALE,
PARTNERSHIPS,
PATENTS,
PREMISES TO LET,
FOR SALE or WANTED

7/6 for 36 words or less,
2d. for every additional
word.

Box Office Number 1/- extra.

SITUATIONS (2/6 for 18 words or less, 1d. for every
WANTED (additional word. Box Office Number 1/- extra.

ALL ADVERTISEMENTS MUST BE PREPAID. To avoid disappointment send your instructions as early in the week as possible to

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, THE PITMAN PRESS, BATH
or to London Office at 28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2

LEGAL NOTICES,
SALE BY AUCTION,
TENDERS—AND ALL
SPECIALLY SPACED
ANNOUNCEMENTS

1/9 per nonpareil line.
(12 lines = 1 inch, single
column.)

Box Office Number 1/- extra.

BUSINESSES for
DISPOSAL
BUSINESSES WANTED
SITUATIONS OPEN

7/6 for 40 words or less,
2d. for every additional
word.

Box Office Number 1/- extra.

EXCHANGE COLUMN (2d. per word, minimum 3/-
(for Retailers, etc.)) Box Office Number 1/- extra.

MISCELLANEOUS SECTION
(for Wholesalers, etc.),
for odd and second-hand
lots.

12/6 for 60 words or
less, 1/- for every addi-
tional 10 words or less.

Box Office Number 1/- extra.

BABY KNICKERS

Waterproof. Sizes: small, medium, large

Best untearable 10/6 per doz. 114/- per gross
Matt superfine 13/- per doz. 144/- per gross
Polished oiled-silk 27/6 per doz. 312/- per gross

BABY COT SHEETS

Jaconet: size 22 x 27. 20/9 per doz. 237/- per gross.
" size 36 x 30. 32/- per doz. 348/- per gross.
Rubber: fitted with brass eyelets. Size 27 x 18. 28/- per doz.
312/- per gross.
" size 27 x 36. 44/- per doz. 492/- per gross.

WHITE NURSING APRONS

Jaconet, price 27/- per doz. 306/- per gross.
Rubber, price 38/6 per doz. 450/- per gross.

All above goods are waterproof and purchase tax is included in the price.

Immediate delivery. Terms: Net cash with order.
Special prices quoted to the wholesale trade.

Representatives wanted on commission all districts not already covered

L. GOLDSTEIN - (Dept. C.D.) Rear 47 Dean Street, BLACKPOOL S.S.

OPTICAL TUITION

FOR THE

S.M.C., B.O.A., and N.A.O. DIPLOMA Examinations
Particulars:—

C.A. SCURR, F.S.M.O., F.B.O.A., F.N.A.O., F.I.O., F.C.O., M.P.S.

50 HIGH STREET, BARNET, LONDON, N.

CHANCE OF A LIFETIME

The Registered Trade Mark, Secret Formula and Goodwill of the unique Oil-less Embrocation CURACHO is in the Market. Manufacture has been temporarily suspended through enemy action, the effect of which on my health at my advanced age and the absence on Service of my necessary helpers has regretfully forced this decision.

Established in 1908, CURACHO, which has never been publicly advertised, has wholly relied on its merits and recommendation, one to another, of its Users, which has taken CURACHO to all parts of the United Kingdom and even in the Colonies. CURACHO is surprisingly efficacious and literally SELLS ITSELF. In the hands of a nationally organized Firm it will quickly show its popularity, and Wholesalers will readily order if notified CURACHO is to be advertised. They know this is all that is needed.

The Veterinary quality has been in regular use on all London and Provincial Greyhound Tracks and Coursing Kennels for eleven years. Ample evidence in support of all assertions will be furnished to genuine enquiries, to the sole proprietor, C. FINDON WATERS, at 63 Friars Street, Sudbury, Suffolk.

APPOINTMENT

A VACANCY will shortly occur on the Publishing staff of "The Chemist and Druggist" for a representative for the outer London and Home Counties areas. The position offered is a permanency and offers good prospects. M.P.S. qualification would be an advantage but is not essential. Applications are invited from either ladies or gentlemen able to drive and preferably in possession of a car, having sound knowledge of drug trade marketing and advertising experience. Male applicants should not be liable to military service. Correspondence will be treated confidentially, and applications should give the usual details of age, experience, salary expected, etc., to J. R. G., The Chemist and Druggist, The Pitman Press, Bath.

PRICE LISTS, TRADE CIRCULARS, SAMPLES, AND PRINTED MATTER

can in no case be forwarded, the Box numbers being intended exclusively for specific answers to particular advertisements. The Publisher reserves the right to open and refuse to forward any communications received which he may consider contrary to this rule.

PUBLIC NOTICES

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES & COMPANY LIMITED

The world-wide business of this Company has been built up over a period of 200 years, and throughout this period the business has been under British ownership and British direction—and so it will continue.

Such a statement may seem unnecessary, but it has come to the knowledge of the Directors that there have been rumours that the business was to be acquired by another Company, and they wish it to be known that such rumours are without any foundation whatever.

In these troublous times it is all-important to preserve British control and direction of British business, and we feel sure that in this we may rely on the support of the trade and of the public.

UNDER DEED OF ASSIGNMENT
re T. E. MELLOR, M.P.S., 8 Market Street, Leicester.

FOR IMMEDIATE DISPOSAL BY
PRIVATE TREATY

THE STOCK IN TRADE

Approximately £400.

FIXTURES AND FITTINGS

(Nearly new by S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd.)

Cost £540.

For permission to view apply to the Trustee:

T. RIMINGTON, F.S.A.A.,
Incorporated Accountant, 8 Horsefair St., LEICESTER.

£500 REWARD.—Stolen 27th March, from 43 Long Lane, S.E.1, Scammell lorry carrying consignment of Macleans Dental Cream, standard size (lorry since recovered). The above reward will be paid by Kenneth Elms & Co., 5 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3, for information leading to the recovery of the property and arrest of the thieves or *pro rata* to the value recovered.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL

DUBLIN. First-class, well fitted, modern, Dispensing, Photographic, and Counter trade, Cash, Pharmacy, with living accommodation, outskirts of Dublin, at bus stop. Disposing on account of health. Accountants' figures available. Suit an L.P.S.I. Moderate for quick sale. CDB/462, London Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS OPEN**RETAIL (HOME)**

MANCHESTER.—Qualified required, N.H.I. and Counter; working-class. Please give full particulars, age, salary, experience, and when free. CDB/459, London Office of this Paper.

STAFFORD, STAFFS.—Timothy Whites & Taylors require Female Assistant for Counter and Window Dressing duties. Must have had good previous experience. Permanent appointment to suitable applicant. Apply by letter giving full particulars to Retail Staff Dept., Claremont Barn, Claremont Lane, Esher, Surrey.

JUNIOR. One just out of apprenticeship would suit. A pleasant counter manner more important than anything else. Opportunity to learn manufacture of modern cosmetics. Usual particulars, including salary expected, to Morton-Camoron, Chemists, 443 Alexandra Avenue, Rayners Lane, Harrow, Middlesex.

JUNIOR Assistant required for good-class Pharmacy near Oxford. When applying, state experience, and salary required, also please send recent photograph. W. Smith & Co., Ltd., High Street, Abingdon.

OPTICIAN, O.B.A.C., required as Assistant in Pharmacy and Optical Department. Must be efficient refractionist. Experience of Pharmacy an advantage but not essential. £4 weekly. Apply, stating age, height, experience, etc., to General Manager, Co-operative Society, Rugby.

QUALIFIED Assistant, also Unqualified Assistant, required for medium class business in reception area, for Counter work and Dispensing. Apply, giving particulars of experience, age, and salary required in first letter to CDB/460, London Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Manager (lady or gentleman) required for branch business. Apply, giving full particulars of age, experience and salary required. Frank Leslie (Chemists) Ltd., 25 Catford Broadway, London, S.E.6.

QUALIFIED Lady (preferred) or Gentleman as Assistant. Later to manage same growing business. Proprietor expected to be called up shortly. Comfortable position for industrious capable worker. Worcestershire country evacuation area; busy town. Salary £6, plus commission on taking over management. £4 4s. to start. Free living accommodation in furnished flat above the shop. Send full particulars and photo if possible, to R. Shaw, 28 Evesham Street, Redditch, Wores.

RECEPTION area, Lanes coast; permanency. Lady Assistant or exempt Man, Qualified or Unqualified, required, with good-class Dispensing and Counter experience, and capable Window Dresser. State full particulars, photo, age, salary required, when free. 380/874, London Office of this Paper.

TAYLORS BRITISH CHEMISTS require qualified Pharmacists for relief duty in the London area. Age over 30 years. Suitable applicants will receive every consideration for permanent employment. Apply by letter giving full particulars to Retail Staff Manager, Taylors British Chemists, Claremont Barn, Claremont Lane, Esher, Surrey.

TAYLORS BRITISH CHEMISTS require the services of experienced Female Assistants in the following districts: Hendon, West Ealing, Staines, Hounslow, and Boston Manor. Regular employment with good prospects available. Also several relief appointments. Apply by letter giving full particulars to Retail Staff Manager, Taylors British Chemists, Claremont Barn, Claremont Lane, Esher, Surrey.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant required in London for relief duties. Must be reliable Dispenser, and good up-to-date Counter hand. Continuous employment with good salary and likelihood of permanency. Apply CDB/464, London Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant wanted for busy Dispensing business in North-West reception area. Please state age, salary required, and full particulars of experience. CDB/465, London Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant of good experience and address; energetic and responsible. Please give full particulars to Dalkin, Chemist, 41/43 Wellgate, Rotherham.

WANTED smart Salesman for Photographic Sales. A great opportunity to learn this side of the business. Salary £208 to commence and splendid prospects with permanent position. Some knowledge and experience necessary. Wallace Heaton, Ltd., 127 New Bond Street, W.1.

WANTED by Doctor, Qualified Lady Dispenser, Sussex; outdoor. State age, salary, experience, and give reference to 376/765, London Office of this Paper.

YOUNG Man required as Junior Assistant in Pharmacy in Berkshire country town. If possible send recent photograph, with details of experience and salary required. CDB/466, London Office of this Paper.

LOCUMS AND SEASONAL VACANCIES

QUALIFIED LOCUM required for Branches, June 16 to July 26 inclusive. Please state age, experience, salary required, to Manager, Pharmacy Department, Ipswich Industrial Co-operative Society, Ltd., Carr Street, Ipswich. Endorse envelope "Qualified Locum."

WHOLESALE

A LARGE City firm of Manufacturing Chemists and Distributors of Pharmaceutical Products, etc., require a qualified Chemist to act as an Assistant Manager in the Plasters and Surgical Dressings Department. Good position assured for right person. When applying state age, past experience and initial salary required to 379/871, London Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT for Dry Department. Gale Baiss & Co., Ltd., Iderton Road, S.E.15.

CHEMIST required, Laboratory of London Wholesale House. Apply, stating when free, age, experience, salary required, to 380/875, London Office of this Paper.

INVOICE Clerk required for London Wholesale Druggists. Write, stating experience, etc. 365/381, London Office of this Paper.

LADY Pharmacist wanted for Analytical Laboratory of Manufacturing Chemists. Must be capable of undertaking B.P. analysis. Write fully giving particulars, age, salary and experience; or call—William R. Warner & Co., Ltd., Power Road, Chiswick, W.4.

TABLET Maker and Sugar Coater wanted for London Wholesale Druggists. 365/382, London Office of this Paper.

WET Counter Hand required by Wright, Layman & Unney, Ltd. Export experience helpful. Apply A.H. 44, Southwark Street, S.E.1.

WANTED

ELECTRIC Razor, soiled, new or second hand. Price, etc. 379/869, London Office of this Paper.

GLUCOSE D required in any quantities. Write 2-9 Wyndham Crescent, London, N.19.

OILS and Fats of all descriptions wanted, also Glycerin (refined and unrefined) and stearates. Write 7 Addison Road, London, W.14.

PLANT REQUIRED. Hydraulic press with deep piston for pressing biological tissues (pressures from 300 to 1,500 atmospheres), acid resisting still, mixing pans, tilting pans, filter presses, solvent recovery still, grinders, sifters, centrifuges, storage tanks and mixers for organic and biological manufacture. Cash on delivery. 380/872, London Office of this Paper.

SACCHARINE TABLETS WANTED. Write Dewhurst's, 63 Queen Street, Great Harwood.

TABLETs of all descriptions required. Manufacturers please write. 380/873, London Office of this Paper.

WANTED, Tablet Machine, hand or power; new or second-hand. Lowest price. CDB/461, London Office of this Paper.

WANTED. 100-150 lb. Mixer. Full details as to condition and price to 379/862, London Office of this Paper.

WANTED by England's largest Photographic Dealers, All Miniature Cameras, extra lenses and accessories, Rolleiflex, Leica, Contax, Ikontas, etc., also films for Leica, etc. Will buy quotas. Wallace Heaton, Ltd., 127 New Bond Street, W.1.

EDUCATIONAL

FOR Personal Practical Tuition and Correspondence Tuition in Optics and Sight Testing, etc. Apply: C. V. BOLTON, F.S.M.C., F.I.O., 1 LORD STREET, LEIGH, LANCs. TEL.: 527.

WANTED EXCHANGE

WANTED, $3\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$, and smaller Cameras. Enlargers and Condenser Lenses. Wilsons, Chemists, Wigan.

MISCELLANEOUS

ESTIMATE wanted for refining crude glycerine, 5 or 10 ton lots. Write Box 211, c/o Pool's, Brettenham House, Strand, W.C.2.

CONCENTRATION OF MANUFACTURE— PERFUMERY AND COSMETICS

Manufacturers of high class perfumery and cosmetics seek contact with reliable firms who could handle this manufacture and also dispatch. The firms interested should have the necessary plant and freezing unit to manufacture these lines successfully. The current production is small, and is sold on the Home and also Export Markets. This request is in response to the Board of Trade appeal for concentration of perfumery trade. Replies treated in strict confidence to Box 379/860, London Office of this Paper.

SECOND-HAND Microscopes. A large selection; instruments for all purposes; best makers, faultless condition. 3d. stamp for list. Chards, Specialists, Forest Hill, London, S.E.23

SITUATIONS WANTED

RETAIL (HOME)

LADY Dispenser (Hall), 16 years' Medical and Hospital experience, desires post London or suburbs; disengaged. "Duncan," 90A Beulah Hill, Norwood, S.E.19.

QUALIFIED experienced manager, with first-class record, desires change to good-class Business, Devon or Somerset. Scot, married, ex-Service. Present post, S. Devon. Available one month. CDB/463, London Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED Dispenser (25) seeks change. Permanent situation. 9 years' all-round experience. West End and Suburban. Exempt military service. "Dispenser," 309 Shirland Road, W.9.

WHOLESALE

CHEMICAL Engineer, with 30 years' successful experience in the design and operation of plant, and the cure of defective processes, particularly organic, offers his services in a consultative capacity, to design plant for new manufactures, to redesign plant for old products, or to bring defective plants or processes to an economic level. Please submit me your problem. 379/868, London Office of this Paper.

LADY, experienced (Hall qualification), would like work in North London (Lab. preferred), where could finish five or earlier in order attend evening Degree course. Free, April 28. "Advertiser," 21 Fox Lane, N.13.

LATE NEWS

Anti-gas Lecture.—Under the auspices of the Edinburgh Chemists' Assistants' and Apprentices' Association, a lecture will be given at 36 York Place at 7.30 p.m. on Friday, April 18, on "Anti-gas Measures in Air-raid Precautions," by Dr. J. Nairn Hay (medical adviser to regional office, Ministry of Home Security).

Business Change.—Mr. Whitehead, who succeeded Mr. McCallum (now in H.M. Forces) as East Scotland representative for Cuxson, Gerrard & Co., Ltd., has had to relinquish his duties in that territory owing to unforeseen circumstances, and under prevailing conditions Messrs. Cuxson, Gerrard do not intend to appoint a new representative, but will keep in touch with customers from time to time.

Schedule of Reserved Occupations.—A revised Schedule of Reserved Occupations and Protected Work was issued on April 10 (H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, 1s.). For administration of the new scheme a register of protected establishments is to be compiled on application to be made by employers. The establishments concerned in this part of the Schedule are arranged in five groups, of which the last is of chief interest to the drug trade, as it comprises those businesses fulfilling conditions prescribed for the concentration of production. Applications for admission to the register must be sent in by April 30. Forms of application may be obtained from employment exchanges.

Proprietary Articles Trade Association

Alterations to Protected List.—(Prices quoted include purchase tax.)
Lundby, Wilson & Co., Ltd., Lalkala asthma cigarettes, 1s. 6½d., 14s. 8d. doz.; 3s. 2d., 31s. 1½d. doz.
Lalkala asthma papers, 1s. 6½d., 14s. 8d. doz.; 3s. 2d., 31s. 1½d. doz.; 6s. 2½d., 60s. 3d. doz.

Deletions.—*Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd.*, 7-lb. size, Glucodin. *Dixor, Ltd.*, Velouty de Dixor, Creme Dixor, Dixodor, Eau Dixor, Tradium de Dixor liquid beautifier. *Don S. Almond, Ltd.*, Alka-Seltzer tablets. *Nestle's Milk Products, Ltd.*, Lactogen. *Purke, Davis & Co.*, Crysto-Vibex with vitamin-C tablets (C.T. 759), packets of twenty-five; vitamin-C tablets, 25-mgm. (C.T. 756), packages of 40.

INFORMATION WANTED

Postal or telephone information with respect to makers or first-hand suppliers of the undermentioned articles will be appreciated:—

DSP/2.—Suppliers of vulcanite douche fittings.

AH/3.—Moleculin—makers or agents wanted.

CR/5.—Sealite ointment boxes.

BMW/6.—Sol-Tan sun-ray lamp—makers or agents wanted.

ARE YOU UNEMPLOYED AS A DIRECT RESULT OF THE WAR ? IF SO, READ THIS

In order to assist employees who have lost their employment, either through enemy action or through businesses being closed down in defence areas, a scheme of free advertisements in the "Situations Wanted" column of this Supplement will be available until further notice.

Any such employee of a retail pharmacist, whether qualified or not, or any employee of works producing or distributing products in connexion with the drug and associated industries is invited to make full use of this facility without charge.

Advertisements should be accompanied by particulars of last employment and cause of its termination, and should be addressed to The Publisher, The Chemist and Druggist, The Pitman Press, Bath, to arrive not later than WEDNESDAY morning of week of issue.

WAR-TIME UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATIONS WANTED

The advertisements in this section are inserted free and are from advertisers who have lost their employment as a direct result of the war. Prospective employers are requested to give them special consideration.

Advertisers in this Section should advise us immediately employment has been secured.

RETAIL

LADY Assistant, used to Counter, Display and Window Dressing, general routine, and keep retail accounts; no dispensing. Moon, 90 Southwick Road, Boscombe East, Bournemouth, Hants.

LADY Dispenser (Hall) free now. Locums or permanency. Disengaged through war conditions. Ten years in last post with Dr. Also Secretary and Book-keeper. Law, 69 Park Road, Clacton-on-Sea.

MANAGER (Drug Stores), experienced senior man, disengaged through enemy action. Satisfactory reference. CDB/441. London Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED (36) desires position of trust, 12 years managing in London, capable all-round man and business builder. Yorkshire preferred. CDB/409. London Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE

AN Active Representative is vacant owing to enemy action; all-round experience of pharmacy; orders awaiting a reliable firm. A connexion of over twenty years in Midlands, part Eastern Counties, amongst Chemists, Beauty Saloons and Stores; car owner; exempt military service. "Recini," "St. Moritz," Wellington Road, Mablethorpe, Lincs.

AS Representative or any other responsible position. Qualified Chemist who has called on Chemists, Multiple Stores, Hairdressers and Export Houses in London and Suburbs for last 20 years; has excellent connexions and references; recently disengaged owing to "Limitation of Supplies" Bill; would accept moderate remuneration. CDB/449, London Office of this Paper.

PH. Chemist (32), foreign degree, 7 years in dispensing making all galenical preparations (many mod. spec.), laboratory analyses, offers services, preferably with manufacturing chemists or laboratory chemist assistant (manuf. present formulas, finding, adjusting new ones); Polish origin; exempted military service. CDB/451, London Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE over military age, disengaged owing to enemy action; represented a well-known House for 20 years; has an extensive and intimate connexion with Chemists in the West of England, Poole to Penzance. Own car and clean licence. CDB/446, London Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE, over military age, connexion amongst First-class Hairdressers in South and Mid Wales for 25 years, excellent references; late firm destroyed enemy action. Orders waiting good-class Bulk Lines, Packed Goods, Proprietaries, etc. Commission or full time. CDB/453, London Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE, 52, with 20 years' experience calling on Chemists, Hairdressers and Stores in the West of England and South Wales, seeks similar position with firm of repute; energetic and trustworthy; car driver, excellent accounts open. CDB/417, London Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE, over military age, has called on Chemists in London and Middlesex for the last 34 years, and is well known in territory. Can furnish excellent references as to ability and straightforwardness from late firm, which has been destroyed by enemy action. CDB/419, London Office of this Paper.

SCOTTISH Representative over military age, with 20 years' experience on the territory, late firm destroyed by enemy action, is now open to consider offers from reputable firms to carry their lines on Commission Agency Basis; can successfully handle Proprietary Lines, Packed Goods, Drugs, Perfumery and Cosmetics. Soap agency particularly desired. CDB/410, London Office of this Paper.

You need
the

C. & D.

PURCHASE TAX READY RECKONER

It simplifies transactions, saves valuable time and eliminates possibility of errors.

It gives at a glance the amount of purchase tax to be added to the Retail Sales price of goods

- (a) Bought and sold by weight.
- (b) Bought and sold in numbers.

In handy form for Counter use.

1 copy	7d. post free
3 copies	1/8 " "
6 "	3/- " "
12 "	5/6 " "

Special quotations for larger quantities.

Remittance should accompany orders to

THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST
The Pitman Press, BATH

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THERAPEUTICS

By

F. PRESCOTT, M.Sc., Ph.D., A.I.C., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Reprints of this important series of 12 articles, published in the "Chemist and Druggist" during recent months, are now available.

Every pharmacist should possess a copy and thus keep abreast with modern medical practice.

The reprints occupy 16 pp. and will be sent post free at the following rates:—

1 set reprints	1/-
6 sets reprints	5/-
12 " "	8/-
36 " "	21/-

Special quotations for larger quantities.

Remittance must be sent with orders to

THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST
The Pitman Press, BATH

CHEMIST & DRUGGIST

WAR-TIME TRADE GUIDE

This 8-page guide, published in the CHEMIST & DRUGGIST, January 25, 1941, comprises a comprehensive alphabetical list of pharmaceutical products, drugs, toilet preparations, cosmetics, druggists' sundries, etc., handled by the retail pharmacist.

Against each item is indicated the War-time Trade Restriction control or tax and the amount of tax it is subject to.

Manufacturers, Wholesalers and Retailers thus have available, in a clear and concise form, all the essential information regarding current trading conditions. Reprints are available at the following post free prices.

1 copy 7d.	12 copies 5/6
3 copies 1/8	25 copies 10/6
6 copies 3/-	50 copies 20/-

Remittances should be sent with orders to

THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST
The Pitman Press, Bath

Chlorocresol

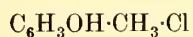
B.P.

CHLOROCRESOL

[P.C.M.C.]

Chlorocresol B.P.

Synonym. Parachlormetacresol.



Mol. Wt. 142.58

Prepared by the chlorination of metacresol.

Description. Small white transparent crystals, with a faint but not unpleasant odour.

Solubility. In water : 1 in 250 at 20° C.; 1 in 50 at 100° C.
Soluble in *benzene, toluene, alcohol, ether, terpenes* and *fixed oils*.

Action. An economical preservative, preventing, even at low concentrations, the growth of bacteria and fungi.

Uses. Mould inhibition and bactericidal purposes.
Appropriate preservative for injections, lotions, cosmetics, pastes, tragacanth jellies (*e.g.*, Pasta Acid. Tannic B.P.), gelatins, etc.

Concentration. Use 1 : 500 to 1 : 2000 according to the material to be preserved.

Source. Monsanto Chemicals Limited, Ruabon, Wrexham, Denbighshire.

MONSANTO CHEMICALS LIMITED

RUABON, WREXHAM, DENBIGHSHIRE

Telephone : Ruabon 3191

ZEAL CLINICALS
BRITISH MADE

THE CHOICE OF EXPERTS

NO HIGHER IN PRICE THAN NONDESCRIPT MAKES

Also Household, Bath and Works Thermometers, the best of their kind.

G.H. ZEAL LTD
LOMBARD RD.
MORDEN RD.
LONDON S.W. 19

TELEPHONE LIBERTY 2283-4-5



FOR PHARMACISTS ONLY

We have just produced a new series of Packed Goods Labels. It is an attractive coloured label, neat in design, and the wording perfectly distinct and legible. Ideal for Modern Windows. Bow Fronted Panel Bottles with Bakelite Screw Caps are used wherever possible throughout the series. The spacing and setting of the name and address is given special care and attention.

Lastly, but most important of all, the quality of the ingredients is the finest possible.

Modern Windows, Counters and Cases deserve Modern Labels.

If this interests you, send for a specimen pack to:

GALE, BAISS & COMPANY, LTD.
274-276 ILBERTON ROAD, LONDON, S.E.15

INCORPORATING THE BUSINESSES PREVIOUSLY CARRIED ON BY
GALE & CO. LTD. and **BAISS BROS. & CO. LTD.**
(ESTABLISHED 1786) (ESTABLISHED 1833)

Phone: New Cross 0094 Grams: "Dreadnought, Peck, London"



Hubbuck's Pure Oxide of Zinc

is made by sublimation and is warranted to contain upwards of

99.9 PER CENT

of pure oxide; in fact, the impurities are not traceable

Thos. Hubbuck & Son, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1765

24 Lime Street, London, E.C.3

MANUFACTURERS OF WHITE LEAD, WHITE ZINC, PAINT, OILS, COLOURS, VARNISHES, &c.

Australian Office: 34 Queen Street, Melbourne

Sold by the following Wholesale Druggists in Boxes of 7 lb. and 14 lb. stamped by the Manufacturers: also in 1-lb. Boxes and 1-lb. Glass Bottles:

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.	Hirst, Brooke & Hirst, Ltd.
Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd.	Hornor, L. A., & Sons
Bell, Jno., & Croyden	Huskisson, H. O., & Co.
Bell, John, Hills & Lucas Ltd.	Lofthouse & Saltner, Ltd.
Bleasdale, Ltd.	Mackay, Jno., & Co., Ltd.
Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd.	May, Roberts & Co., Ltd.
British Drug Houses, Ltd.	Oldfield, Pattinson & Co.
Brook, Parker & Co., Ltd.	Pinkerton, Gibson & Co., Ltd.
Burgoyne, Burdidge & Co., Ltd.	Potter & Clarke, Ltd.
Butler & Crispe	Raines & Co.
Cockburn & Co., Ltd.	Raines, Clark & Co., Ltd.
Dakin Brothers, Ltd.	Rankin & Borland
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.	Silverdale, R. B. G.
Evans, Gadd & Co., Ltd.	Smith, T. & H., Ltd.
Evans Sons Lecher & Webb, Ltd.	Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd.
Ferris & Co., Ltd.	Sumner, R., & Co.
Gale Bais & Co., Ltd.	Taylor, Jas. (Tringate), Ltd.
Glasgow New Apothecaries Co.	Thompson, John, & Co.
Goodall, Backhouse & Co., Ltd.	Wilkinson & Simpson, Ltd.
C. B. Harker Stagg & Morgan, Ltd.	Willows, Francis, Butler & Thompson, Ltd.
Harkness, Beaumont & Co., Ltd.	Woolley Jas. Sons & Co., Ltd.
Hatrick W. R., & Co.	Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd.
	Wyleys (Llm.)

Barry E. J., New York
Finlay Hicks & Co., New Orleans
E. Fougere & Co., 90-92 Leekman Street, New York
Chas. L. Hulsing & Co., Inc., 155 Varick St., New York
Lehn & Fink, Inc., N. York
McKesson & Robbins, Inc., New York

Muth Brothers & Co. Baltimore
Palmer, Ltd., Montreal
S. B. Penick & Co., Inc., New York
Roller & Shoemaker, Philadelphia
Schieffelin & Co., Inc., New York
Shoemaker & Busch, Philadelphia